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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO 134 BOMBAY: SATURDAY: JUNE 4, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

ALL QUIET IN BOMBAY ON FRIDAY

Bombay Shows A Clean Slate

CONFIDENCE REGAINED

PANICKY RUMOURS CAUSE UNEASINESS

BOMBAY, Friday.

For the first time after three weeks' continuous rioting, incendiarism and arson, the city was absolutely quiet on Friday. All the hospitals in the city showed a clean record and not a single case of assault has been recorded nor has there been a case of death due to rioting.

RETURN OF CONFIDENCE.

People were seen freely moving about in their localities and on certain amount of security has been regained. Police and the military are patrolling the affected area as usual. The curfew order is also enforced strictly.

Although there still lurks suspicion in the air and panicky reports are spread more shopkeepers opened their shops and were seen doing business even in the affected areas.

The police arrested 13 persons 11 of them were arrested during the early hours of the morning by the Mharbavdi Police when they raided a building at Yakub Street as they received information that the residents had taken part in the rioting.

MORE CLASP KNIVES RECOVERED.

A Pathan carrying a clasp knife was arrested by the Nagpada Police this afternoon. Another Muslim was arrested at Dongri for the same offence.

A funny incident of the day was of a Hindu dressed as Muslim went to Null Bazar for some purchases. While he was returning a few Hindus stopped him at C. P. Tank and wanted to find out to what community he belonged. The police seeing a crowd collected came on the spot and allowed the Hindu to go.

Wild rumours were circulated by mischief-mongers in the evening in the Hindu localities that a prominent Hindu Member of the Conciliation Committee has been stabbed while another Hindu member had been served with a notice to quit Bombay. Fortunately both these scares turned out to be baseless and untrue.

"THEY ARE ALL MY FRIENDS" ...

Marwari's Belief In Muslim Neighbours

BOMBAY, Friday.

"All the Muslims in the locality are my friends and I need not be afraid of them." This was the belief that made the aged Marwari, who was found murdered in his shop yesterday near the J. J. Hospital, to stay in the locality in spite of the disturbances.

Prema Jasu, a cousin of the deceased giving evidence before the city Coroner, this morning, stated that the Marwari had a goldsmith shop in Nagpada. Witness had seen the deceased about a week back near Tamba Kanta and advised hm to shift from the locality in view of the disturbances. The latter however took no heed of the advice saying that all the Muslims in the locality knew him and were his friends and therefore he need not be afraid of them. Yesterday the witness heard that the old man had been murdered in his shop. He went to the morgue and identified his body.

The inquest was adjourned by the coroner till June 17.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO A CHAWL

BOMBAY, Friday.

The hooligans of Sankli Street and Madanpura attempted to set fire to a chawl adjoining the Shri Vithoba Temple at Souter Street, on the night of June 1. When the police arrived on the spot on receipt of information, they found two doors of the chawl charred and in a damage condition. They are stated to have found fuel sprinkled with kerosene oil near the temple.

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

Bombay, Friday

The Free Emergency Hospital, situated at C. P. Tank, did useful work in attending to the injuries [illegible] by Hindus and Muslims during the recent disturbances.

The ambulance van of this hospital, the screen glass of which was badly smashed by some Muslim uniformed vol-

(Continued on page 7.)

OUR NEXT COMPETITION
Look Out For Details In Monday's Paper

Udaipur Wins Oakes Stakes

LONDON, June 3.

At Epsom to-day The Oakes run over a distance of one mile and four furlongs resulted as follows:—

Udaipur	1
Will O' The Wisp	2
Guidecca	3

—Reuter.

The Race

There was a good start. Guidecca led Will o' the Wisp, Zarette, Ada Dear and Kiddie. After one furlong Concordia slipped up and threw Childs who was however unhurt.

At the top of the hill order was unchanged. Coming down the hill Giudecca led Will O' Wisp, Thorndean, Kiddie, Zarette, Udaipur and Ada Dear.

Quarter mile from home Will O' Wisp took the lead from Giudecca and Udaipur. The last named challenged in the distance and easily overcame the leaders. Kiddie was fourth and Ada Dear fifth.

Time: 2 minutes and thirty four and one fifth seconds.

The runners were identical with the probables.

Following were the starting prices: Ten to one against Udaipur, nine to four Will O' Wisp and ten to one Giudecca.

Twelve ran. Won by two lengths and same distance separate the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

RECORD IN THE AIR

Indian Airman's Success At Bangalore

BANGALORE, June 3.

Beating Connor's record, airman Raja Krishna Rao, ascended 15,000 feet with Miss Akey, as passenger in a Gypsy moth machine yesterday.—A.P.

Another Victory For Indians

NORFOLK DEFEATED BY 128 RUNS

LONDON, June 3.

The match between All-India and Norfolk which began yesterday at Norwich ended in a victory for the Indians by 128 runs. The scores are Indians first innings 101, second innings 204 for nine declared.

Norfolk first innings 49, second innings 128.—Reuter's Special.

TRICKY WICKET.

LONDON, June 2.

The weather was dull and the wicket was tricky when the second and last day's play was resumed in the match between All-India and Norfolk.

Indians lost five more wickets before lunch interval for an addition of 110 runs to the overnight score of 50. Scottchad was the most effective bowler this morning. He took three of Indians wicket and Utting accounted for the remaining two wickets today.

NAOMAL'S STEADY BATTING.

Naomal was the first man to be out to-day, being bowled by Utting for 30. Naomal by steady batting took an hour and 36 minutes for his 30 runs.

Palla was third out when the total stood at 98 being caught and bowled by Utting for 56. Palla played sound and steady cricket for 11 minutes under two hours. No less than 24 of his runs came through boundary hits. With Naomal he added 85 runs for the second wicket.

NAIDU'S SHORT LIFE AT WICKET.

Naidu, who replaced Naomal, was caught by Edrich off Scottchad when he had scored 19. Scottchad was again successful in sending back Nazir Ali, Thistleton Smith bringing off the catch. Lingwood helped Scottchad to claim Colah's wicket by holding the batsman when he had made 24.

Limbdi and Jogindarsingh were batting with 15 and 3 respectively when lunch interval arrived with a score 160 for 6:—

The Indians declared their second innings at 204 for nine wickets after they had added more than 40 runs to their lunch total.

Lingwood cleanbowled Limbdi when he had scored 35 and Jogindrasingh was out leg before to the same bowler when his score was thirteen.

Utting claimed Kapadia's wicket and Nissar and Ghulam Mahomed remained not out with two and nil respectively. Utting took four wickets for 61 runs and Scottchad 3 for 13.

NISSAR TAKES THREE WICKETS.

Norforlk who opened their second innings before tea interval lost three wickets for a total of 41 runs. Nissar took all three wickets. He cleanbowled B. Rought-Rought, had Theobald caught behind wicket and bowled Tyler.

Foster and Falcon remained unbeaten with 16 and 4 respectively when the teams adjourned for tea.

THE SCORES:

INDIANS II INNINGS.

Naomal b. Utting	30
Palla c. and b. Utting	56
Naidu c. Edrich b. Scottchad	19
Nazirali c. Thistletonsmith b. Scttchad	9
Colah c. Lingwood b. Scottchad	24
Limbdi b. Lingwood	35
Jogindrasingh l.b.w. b. Lingwood	13
Kapadia b. Utting	9
Nissar not out	2
Ghulam Mahomed not out	0
Extras	7
Total (for 9 wickets) declared.	204

Bowling analysis.—Utting 4|61, Lingwood 2|53, Edrich 0|28, Falcon 0|9, D. Rought-Rought 0|33 Scottchad 3|13.

NORFOLK II INNINGS.

B. Rought-Rought b. Nissar	12
Theobald c. Kapadia b. Nissar	2
Foster batting	16
Tyler b. Nissar	6
Falcon batting	4
Extras	1
Total (for 3 wickets	41

Yuvaraj Of Mysore

Princely Tribute To Knights Of The Pen

MYSORE YUVARAJ ON RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS

BANGALORE, June 3.

Inaugurating the Mysore Journalists' Association to-day, His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore paid a tribute to journalism as a profession. He said on the threshold of momentous constitutional changes with many delicate problems arising day-to-day, great responsibility rested on newspapers, particularly vernacular Press on which depended the real progress of India's masses.

JOURNALISTS THAT CARRY THE DAY.

His Highness added that he was keenly looking forward to the day when papers of outstanding merit would arise and pledge to serve the true interests of public and spread enlightenment, concord and goodwill among all classes.

He said in human affairs honest differences were bound to arise but in exciting controversies the journalists with moderation, more light and less heat, were likely to carry the day. His Highness eulogised the services of Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu" of Madras to the Indian journalism.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar who then addressed the gathering pointed out how the Indian Press had profited by experience and was constantly making for perfection. He indicated the responsibilities of journalists in all stages and gave vivid details of the hard ships of the correspondents doing their duty in the public gaze and in public interest, deserving encouragement, sympathy and cooperation from all hands.—A.P.

ALL INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Working Committee Meeting On June 8

SIMLA, June 3.

Maulana Shafee Daudi informs the Associated Press that a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference is being summoned in Simla on 8th June to consider the Franchise Committee report.—A. P.

World Economic Conference

PREMIER AND SIMON TO LEAVE FOR LAUSANNE

LONDON, June 3.

Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, will very shortly see German, Belgian and Japanese Ambassadors on the subject of suggested world economic conference.

Sir John Simon has already been in touch with French and Italian Ambassadors and preliminary consultation have now taken place between representatives of all six major powers to be represented at the Lausanne Conference.

These initial interviews were concerned with the nature, place and time of the Conference. Some days will elapse before the answers of the French and Italian Governments are received. There has been no official intimation of unwillingness or otherwise of United States Bovernment to be represented in the second part of the Lausanne Conference dealing with the trade depression.

Reuter understands that on his assumption M. Herriot will make a statement of policy in the Chamber next week.

Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon are planning to leave London for Lausanne in time to make a short stay at Paris for the purpose of conversations with M. Herriot.

There will be general discussion on the Lausanne Conference in the Commons on June 14.—Reuter.

GLANCY REPORT AND HINDU MAHASABHA

Request To Kashmir Maharaja

LAHORE, June 3.

At a meeting of sixteen Hindu and Sikh leaders presided over by Dr. Moonje a resolution was passed requesting His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir to postpone taking action on the Glancy Commissions Report until the Hindu Mahasabha had an opportunity of making representation to the Kashmir Government on the subject and of meeting the Maharaja and the Prime Minister in deputation.

The following sub-committee was appointed to draft representation. Dr. Moonje, Raja Narendranath, Rai Bahadur Durgadas, Jagannath Aggarwal, Bhagatram Puri and Bhagat Jaswant Singh.

The meeting also resolved that while reserving opinion on recommendations as a whole of the Indian Franchise Committee that three Labour seats recommended by the said Committee for the Punjab Legislative Council should be divided equally among Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims to avoid communal bitterness.—A.P.

Fracas At Modasa

AHMEDABAD, June 3.

A Hindu-Muslim fracas is reported from Modasa in Ahmedabad District. It appears that a Hindu girl passing through a public road was touched by a Mahomedan.

This enraged the Hindus of the locality who attacked the Mahomedans. Other Mahomedans in the localities rushed to the scene and a fracas ensued. The police, however, soon arrived and restored peace. A few persons were slightly injured, including one who received a stab wound.—A. P.

SIMLA SPEEDING UP LOTHIAN ERA

Secretariat Filling In Picture Awaiting Orders From Whitehall

"LEFT OUTS" IN HONOURS LIST

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The Honours List, the Lothian Report and the Glancy Report have come simultaneously to public attention, and to-day's discussions here centre round them.

Official circles are generally satisfied with the award of honours, but members of the Assembly who are here and other public men are struck by the fact, that unlike other lists, the present honours list is singularly bereft of awards for public service to men in the public life of India.

Formerly, about half a dozen such names used to appear in the honours list, but this time, none has found a place.

One member of the Assembly remarked "I hope this is not meant to show that the stage is reached when the Government and public opinion stand apart".

SIMLA BUSY.

The Lothian report has created considerable interest here and the various departments concerned have already been asked to take up the working out of the details which its proposals involve, so that when final orders are received, they may be ready to put them into effect without further delay.

GLANCY REPORT.

The Glancy Report has been received here with mixed feelings. Some members of the Assembly remark that the publication of the report is premature, as it may have the effect of forcing the hands of the Maharajas to proposals of a far-reaching character which the Order of Princes may like to discuss informally among themselves, in view of its inevitable reaction on other states and their policy. Another section of opinion here welcomes the report as fulfilment of the implied pledge in the appointment of Glancy Committee.

MR. M. G. DESAI'S MOTHER PASSES AWAY

Meerut Prisoner Refused Leave To See Her On Sick Bed

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Sokribai Gajanan Desai, mother of Mr. M. G. Desai and wife of Mr. Gajanan Sadanand Desai, a well-known social worker and formerly Secretary of the Hindu Widows' Pension Fund.

It will be recalled that Mr. M. G. Desai, who is standing trial at Meerut, applied for leave to see his sick mother but permission to come down to Bombay was refused by the trying judge and also turned down by the Allahabad High Court. His mother was ailing for a over three months and in spite of all the medical aid she succumbed to the illness on Friday at 5 p.m. The funeral takes place to-day (Saturday) at 9 a.m.

BIRTHDAY PARADE AT DELHI

SIMLA, June 3.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon attended the parade to celebrate the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.

Reports have been received from all principal towns in India of the celebration of the birthday.

The Viceroy gave a State Banquet in honour of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.

Sir Joseph Bhore leaves Simla on 10th June for Bombay en route to London. He sails on 13th by s. s. "Victoria."

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who takes over charge at Madras through telegram arrives here on the 15th.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

FATAL CRASH AT BROOKLANDS
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 3.

Henry Leeson, the Eastbourne butcher, crashed to death in seventy miles an hour Brooklands racing track driving M. G. Midget in the Junior Car Club Thousand Mile Race, the longest and most gruelling race in Britain.

His car swerved at corner, skidded across the track, crashed into the parapet, bounced on the roadway and landed on its wheels. Leeson is dead.

Sir Malcolm Campbell, Earl Howe and other well-known men were competing in the race. Campbel himself later had anxious moment owing to a tyre burst.—Reuter.

FRENCH LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Auteuil.—In the semi-final of Womens' Singles in French Lawn Tennis Championships Madame Mathieu beat Miss Nuthall 6/2, 6/4.

In the quarter finals of the mens singles Destefani beat Lee 6/3, 9/7. 6/2 and Menzel beat Perry 2/6, 6/1, 1/6, 6/3, 7/5.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE CLASH BETWEEN TRAM-CAR AND A TAXI

Driver Thrown Off And Severely Injured

A terrible clash between a tramcar and a taxi occurred on Friday night just in front of the Cama Maternity Hospital on Cruikshank Road.

It appears that a tramcar going towards the Bori Bunder at 3-30 p.m. at full speed was confronted with the taxi cab on the wrong side of the road and before the tram driver could apply the brakes the compact was complete. The taxicar driver was thrown off on the street and received serious injuries. He has been taken to G. T. Hospital.

The front portion of the car was smashed, the radiator and front wheels have been reduced to metal. Fortunately there were no passengers in the car. The tram car driver was slightly injured and was also taken to the hospital.

The number of the taxi cab is X-5050.

The police have started the investigations into the cause of the accident.

JAPAN AND SOVIET RUSSIA

LONDON, June 2.

Tokio.—The earnest hope that Soviets will repose greater confidence in Japan by discontinuing the concentration of troops on the Far East and the declaration that Japan does not desire to annex Manchuria are feature of a statement made by the new Premier Saito.—Reuter.

Mysore observed holiday to-day in connection with His Majesty the King's birthday. Ceremonial parade was held of all the troops stationed here in fine weather.—A.P.

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Municipal Marathi School Teachers and the parents and the guardians of the children attending the Municipal Marathi Boys' and Girls' Schools that owing to the disturbed condition of the city, the Marathi Schools which were to re-open after Summer Vacation on the 6th June, 1932, will not be opened on that day but will open on MONDAY, the 13TH JUNE, 1932.

The pay of the School Teachers for the months of April and May, 1932, will be paid at the Office of the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Lamington Road, from 12-30 p. m. (B. T.) on the 13th instant to the Headmistresses of the Marathi Girls' Schools and on the 14th instant from 12-30 p. m. to the Headmasters of the Boys' Schools.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
2nd June, 1932.
5005

THE J. N. TATA EDUCATION SCHEME—BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS for the studentships available for the current year for advanced study in England and elsewhere out of India will be received not later than the 31st July, 1932, by the Honorary Secretary, The J. N. Tata Education Scheme, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. Applications should be sent in on a special form, which will be sent on request, and must be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of certificates as to character and physical fitness (including eyesight) which will not be returned, and a photograph of passport size. Only the applications of students who have graduated in the FIRST CLASS will be considered. The Honorary Secretary regrets that he cannot answer queries from candidates who do not possess the above qualifications.

Bombay, 1st June, 1932.
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AUCTION SALES.

THE AUCTION SALE which was to be held and postponed on 23-5-1932 at R. I. M. Dockyard Bombay, will commence on 6th June, 1932, at 2 p.m. sharp daily. Apply for printed catalogues and terms to NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO., Government Auctioneers, 93, Apollo Street, Poona.
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Under instructions from the Commandant H. R. S. M.T. Cl. III Bombay and Local Audit Officer, Bombay, the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction on Wednesday, 8th June, 1932, at 9-30 sharp the following Steel Scraps, Brass, Bronze, Aluminium Scraps, Lauss Ball Bearings Electrical Stores, Wheels, Rims, Tyres, Tubes and other motor stores, Tables, Chairs, Trays. Sale will be held at workshops behind Assaye Buildings, Colaba.

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THE FOUR MARX BROTHERS
in
MONKEY BUSINESS

THE EMPRESS

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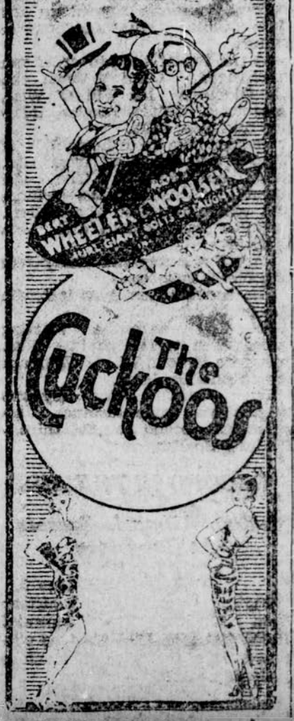

STOP FLIGHT OF GOLD

Establish Reserve Bank In India

C. P. & BERAR FACTORY OWNERS' VIEW

(From A Correspondent).

KHAMGAON (Berar), May 31.

At the annual meeting of the Central Provinces and Berar Factory-owners' Association held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare, the following are some of the resolutions passed:—

Recommending to the Government the revision of the Factories Act and the rules framed and exemptions granted thereunder so as to facilitate their working without in any way affecting the interests of labour.

FURTHER PROTECTION TO COTTON?

Recommending to the Tariff Board the grant of further protection to the Indian Cotton Textile Industry in respect of tariff, substantial reduction and removal of disparity in the scales of railway freight in cotton, cotton yarn and cloth by advocating substantial reduction in the taxation by local bodies on these goods and stores and coal.

Urging the Government of the Central Provinces the necessity of substantial reduction in the present scales of premium, etc., in respect of agricultural land devoted to non-agricultural purposes with special reference to the land devoted to the industrial purposes, labourers' residential quarters and for such other purposes.

STOP FLIGHT OF GOLD.

Urging the Government of India to take immediate steps:

(1) to disconnect the linking of the rupee to sterling, (2) to discontinue the sale of silver, (3) to put a stop to the unprecedented and detrimental export of gold, and (4) to purchase gold with a view to establish Reserve Bank in India, and

Requesting the Government of India to take immediate steps to effect substantial reduction in the scales of rates for income-tax, and to abolish supertax and surcharge so as to afford relief to the Commerce, Industry and Agriculture in India.

CROP REPORT

The following is a summary of the Season Reports for the week ending May 28:—

Sind.—Lands are being prepared for the next season in some places. Cotton seedlings have been damaged by hot winds in Thar Parkar. Harvesting of Corps is in progress in Sukkur. The Supply of water for drinking is sufficient except in parts of Karachi.

Gujarat.—Lands are being prepared for the next season. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient; that for irrigation also is sufficient except in parts of Ahmedabad.

Konkan.—There was rain during the week at some places. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress in parts of Kanara. Lands are being prepared for the next season in some places. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient.

Deccan and Karnatak.—There was slight rain during the week at some places. Standing rabi crops are generally in good condition. Lands are being prepared for the next season. The supply of water for drinking and for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar.

Indian States.—There was slight rain during the weke in parts of Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Picking of cotton is in progress in Baroda. Lands are being prepared for the next season. The supply of water is sufficient.

The supply of fodder is sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Dadu and Thar Parkar. Agricultural stock is in good condition except in Karachi and Dadu. The prices of food-grains were practically stationary: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind 61 to 1 per cent. above normal.

Gujarat 52 per cent. above normal to 15 per cent. below normal.

Konkan 25 to 13 per cent. above normal.

Deccan 53 to 4 per cent. above normal.

Karnatak 66 to 23 per cent. above normal.

Inter-Provincial Bania Marriage

A correspondent writes:—

The marriage of a Gujarati Bania, Mr. Chimanlal Parikh, B.A., brother of Mr. Ambalal Parikh, Advocate of Bombay with Miss Maidula Gauri, the daughter of the well-known merchant and banker, Sjt. Ambaduit Rais was celebrated last week in all simplicity, the bridal pair being clad in pure Swadeshi.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

"SEND OUT YOUR MEN OF FAITH TO INDIA"

Dr. Tagore's Appeal To Arabs

SERVICE TO COMMON HUMANITY

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, his Private Secretary and Mr. K. Chatterjee, a journalist, arrived from Khaniquin (Persia) on the evening of May 21 and was given a rousing reception at the Baghdad North Railway Station. A lafge number of Iraqis and Indians, with a sprinkling of ladies, were present at the Station to welcome the poet. Continuous cheers and Indian slogans like "Tagore Maharaja ki Jai" greeted the arrival of the train. Dr. Tagore and his daughter-in-law appeared in the doorway of the carriage, and they were lustily cheered.

RECEPTION.

Ibrahim Effendi Hilmial-Umar, Secretary of theh Iraq Reception Committee, introduced Dr. Tagore to a number of officials, notables and local literary men. A girl welcomed Dr. Tagore to Iraq on behalf of the Young Women's As- Secretary of the Iraq Reception sociation. The President of the Indian Association in Iraw garlanded Dr. Tagore in the Indian style amid cheers, and introduced him to prominent Indians, while Indian ladies paid homage to Dr. Tagore and his daughter-in-law. The party then alighted from the train and were driven to the city, followed by a long procession of cars and 'arbanas.' Dr. Tagore appeared to be very much fatigued. After receiving a few persons at the Tigris Palace Hotel he retired to his room early.

The "Baghdad Tagore Welcome Committee" gave a tea party in the Baghdad Municipal Gardens on May 22 in honour of the distinguished visitor from India. Among those present were His Excellency the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet, local journalists, poets and men of letters, the heads of Civil and Military Departments, teachers and representative members of the Indian community in Baghdad.

DR. TAGORE'S SPEECH.

Dr. Tagore delivered the following speech:—"Your Excellencies, my brother poets, ladies and gentlemen, let me offer my heartiest thanks to H. M. King Faisal who has graciously invited me to his kingdom, enabling me to come in touch with the great and ancient civilization of Iraq. It is a real inspiration to me to be present here at this moment, when this old nation is being born anew and the ferment of a creative life is shaping its culture towards a glorious fulfilment of freedom rich in the majesty of self-expression I feel here in the atmosphere the stimulus of youth, which stirs the continent of Asia to-day with the urge of a new age of achievement.

Unfortunately, as you know, my age and health make it difficult for me to cross the barriers of distance and my habits of a sequestered life; and therefore it is physically impossible for me to fulfil your expectations to do much in return for your welcome which is so overwhelming in its kindness. I am told that this invitation to-day has been extended to me by the literary circles of Baghdad. It is in the fitness of things that the first public reception should be given to me by the community of writers to which I am proud to belong.

SERVICE OF HUMANITY.

It fills my heart with delight to know that I am already familiar to you through my works, some of which have been translated into your language, and have won their home in your hearts. This proves once more that in the realm of literature there is no distinction of races, that our ideas can freely meet and mingle and build together the vision of a perfection which comprehends the good of the eternal man.

Human history has been cruel to man. The greed of the strong has spread its meshes over the weaker races, injuring and exploiting them to feed its own unholy appetite. Humanity is torn by suffering and suspicion, by a disharmony which has wrought havoc in the very depth of our life on earth. It is for us of the brotherhood of letters, to rescue the peoples of different countries to a higher attitude of being. To whichever land we belong this must be our common mission; on this plane of united effort to achieve goodwill between man and man we must establish a secure foundation of fellowship which will save humanity from suicidal war and savagery of fanatical superstitions. We must usher in the age of reason of co-operation, of a generous reciprocity of culture which will reveal the richness of our common humanity. With this fervent desire in my heart, my friends, I have come to your midst. Let me unburden my heart of this secret which has been at the bottom of my present visit to your country.

AN APPEAL.

I have come to appeal to you, my brothers, to join hand with us in fighting the menace of mutual suspicion, of diplomatic double-dealing which tears out the heart of civic life of hcmanity to-day. In the most glorious period of your history, Arabia predominated over half the world, East and West, and even now her sway over India is living in our spiritual and intellectual life through the vast population of Mahomedans we have in our midst. Let your voice reach us once again across the Arabian Sea, carrying its majesty of a universal ideal; send us once more your men of faith who will bring together our different communities under the banner of fellow-religion. In the name of all that is sacred and eternal in man in the name of your great Prophet, for the sake of the reputation of your great religion, I appeal to you to advocate the cause of human fellowship, the tolerance of different creeds and customs and sympathetic neighbourliness necessary for a civilised life of co-operation.

Our religions have assumed a fratricidal ferocity of barbarism, rending the heart of India, poisoning her racial memory, and thwarting her progress towards freedom. Let your poets and thinkers whose words soar above all prejudices and passions bred of dark unreason, help us to bring my country to a sober state of life, to a sane mentality that knows how to pursue its own path —path of welfare and save itself from an utter moral devastation.

MORAL CAUSE.

Let me remind you my brothers that a mere success in fulfilling the political and economic needs of one's own immediate surroundings is not enough for the responsibility of national self-expression; that your voice must transcend the limits of your own time and country; that your judgment for the moral cause of humanity must find a great utterance when an occasion comes such as has come urgent to-day in India, where your co-worshippers at the shrine of God are waiting for your guidance."

Poet Tagore, having recited two of his Bengalee poems, left the hall and the meeting dispersed.

The Indian Association in Iraq, Baghdad, honoured the great Poet at a tea party. Owing to the regrettable lack of accommodation in the Association, a large hall was hired and over 600 invitations were issued to the members of the different communities in Baghdad.

NATION BUILDER.

Mian Mohd. Ishaq, the President of the Association in the opening speech briefly dwelt on the life and character of the Poet and said that he is the greatest Moderate Leader that India has produced. He further said that Dr. Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi were working side by side in the common cause of building the new Indian Empire. He informed the Poet that relations of the different Indian communities in Iraq were cordial and Indians lived happily and freely with their Iraqi friends. The present communal riots in India are greatly disturbing the minds of the Indians in Iraq. The President appealed to the Poet to use his great influence to bring about a compromise of the communal question in India.

The Association presented to the poet an Address of Welcome in a silver casket.

Beautiful Persia, Urdu and Hindustani poems were recited by four Indian members of the Association.—"The Leader."

"BUY INDIAN"

League's Progress In Madras

In the course of a statement to the Associated Press, on the progress of the Buy Indian League, Mr. B. S. Shiva Rao, the secretary, observes:

The Swadeshi Exhibition at Conjeexeram, which has just come to a close was a success far beyond our expectations. Most of the stall holders are returning without any goods to take back, after doing excellent business. Conjeeveram (and another exhibition which is still in progress at Guntur) have dispelled their fears, and the exhibition at Rajahmundry, during the great "Pushkaram" festival in July has therefore been planned on a bigger scale.

The health department co-operated with us at Conjeeveram, and thousands of visitors saw and appreciated its cinema films on maternity and child welfare, hookworm, malaria, etc. If publicity is to be achieved the departments of health, agriculture and industries should take advantage of our exhibitions.

MUSEUM.

Our proposal to have a central museum with cottage industries as a special feature is materialising, thanks to the generosity of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society in allowing the use of the ground flooor of their handsome new building in Madras on a nominal rent. The success of such a museum is assured; and in fact the Madras Government itself should have undertaken the task on the report of a special officer about four years ago.

Sir Mirza Ismail, the able and broad-minded Dewan of Mysore, has promptly answered my request for the co-operation of the State in encouraging terms, and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer has assured me of similar help from Travancore. In no province are cottage industries as developed as they are in Madras, and as the museum will also be a central depot, offering marketing facilities, I feel confident that it will rapidly grow into a very big thing.

SWADESHI STORES.

Another encouraging feature of our work is the number of Swadeshi stores springing up in different parts of the presidency. The result of three months' propaganda was impressed on me forcibly when I visited Madura at the beginning of May. The monthly sales of the Swadeshi Store in Madura has risen from about Rs. 3,000 to over Rs. 10,000 and were still on the ascendant. There is in Madras, as everywhere else, a Swadeshi spirit which is truly wonderful.

POSE AS RICH PRINCE

A coloured man who posed in Windsor as a prince and was addressed by tradesmen as "Your Highness" was sentenced to six months' hard labour at Windsor for obtaining £7 10s. by false pretences from Edward Pridmore, a butcher.

Mr. Pridmore said that he visited Oakley Court, Windsor, with a view to securing the custom of a prince whom he understood had taken the house. Prisoner, whose real name was John Fernando Hector Roa, told him that he was an Indian prince and had bought Ooakley Court for £48,000. He said that he was a wealthy man and wished to subscribe to deserving local charities.

He (witness) mentioned that King Edward VII, Hospital, Windsor, was a very deserving charity. The "Prince" told him that he had purchased £1,100 worth of linen that day, and was waiting for it to come down from London. He had also bought four cars, one of which cost £4,000.

Later Roa went to witness's shop and asked him to cash a cheque for £5. Witness asked if £5 would be sufficient, and Roa replied, "Well, make it £ 710s." That amount in notes was handed to Roa by the cashier, but no cheque was given in exchange.

Replying to prisoner, Mr. Pridmore said that Roa did not state that the "Prince" was not arriving until April 24. Accused did mention that no commission was to be paid to the chef or any of the staff at Oakley Court as he paid good wages., During the conversation Roa was addressed as "Your Highness."

Roa, giving evidence, said that he was a British subject, and his address was Coptic-street, Bloomsburg, London. He was a commission agent. He visited Oakley Court to attend to certain matters in the house. He did not say that he was a Prince, and the whole time was speaking as a third party.

He said to Pridmore that he was negotiating to buy the house if the Prince stayed in the summer. He had intended to pay back the £7 10s. but when he called at the shop Pridmore was out. When he was arrested he said to the police, "I am coming to see you, in fact, because we have a Prince coming here, and I want some protection for the house."

Chief Constable Carter said that Roa was born in Ceylon and was an educated man. He had previously been sentenced to three months for larceny of a diamond ring. He was very plausible, and had given annoyance to solicitors, house agents, motor firms and professional people in London.

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4. Our firm is Famous in giving the best value for the Money.
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6. We say that there is not a Single Rubberoid Waterproof Factory as yet Anywhere in India.
7. That Bluffers sell Japanese and Foreign Waterproofs as Swadeshi.

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FRENCH DEMOCRACY ASSERTS ITSELF IN LEFT VICTORY

The Ancient Fight Against "Bandits" Of France

(BY ALEX SMALL.)

Well, that's over.

From the point of view of art, it was a pretty performance. Premier Andre Tardieu, his ship and crew, are sunk without trace. They—or at least he—may be refloated again, but it will not be for some months to come. Meanwhile he will become leader of the parliamentary opposition, and the center of the stage will be held by the leader of the Left, Edouard Herriot.

The game of political reporting in France for the next three weeks will consist in speculation as to his intentions. At this moment, one only can be indicated with absolute certainty. He will go to the Quai d'Orsay as Foreign Minister in succession to Tardieu. Will he also take the Premiership? That is more dubious. One well-informed observer credits him, with the intention of putting Paul Painleve, former Premier and distinguished mathematician, into that post.

VIRTUAL PREMIER.

But Herriot's followers, whom he can lead only on the paradoxical democratic terms of following them, may not allow him to escape direct responsibility. In any case, he will be the virtual Premier, even if some one else nominally holds the office. It is he who will form the Cabinet.

French parties being what they are, he will have to go through the game of looking for a majority. For it he needs approximately 320 Deputies. From the table before me it is evident that he has them in the forces of the Left Cartel—150 of his own, the Radical Party, 50 so-called Republican Socialists, and 130 pure Socialists. Total 330. Nothing could be nicer.

It is certain that Herriot's first efforts will be towards a government resting on this combination. The big trouble will be in getting the 130 pure Socialists to come in under his tent. He has said that he will not let them repeat their tactics of 1924—sustaining a Radical government without taking part of the responsibility. Either their leaders must take Cabinet jobs or the attempt will be abandoned.

That failing, Herriot will resort to a more devious combination. He will try to break off a fraction of the Socialist bloc with the tempting offer of portfolios. His chances of success there would be fairly good, especially among the old-timers who are tired of doing nothing but criticize those in power, and who these many years have had their tongues hanging out for the sugar.

GETTING A FOLLOWING

In that case, Herriot will probably be somewhat short of the necessary 320. He will be able to make up the deficiency easily in those colorless groups of the Center which are just on the edge of his Cartel. Any French Chamber always contains plenty of "independents" ready to vote with the faction in power. In any event, he has at hand a block of 61 so-called "Republican Radicals" separated from the other Radicals only the fine hair of a Byzantine distinction.

Third possibility, to be used if the Socialists stand aloof and if their block cannot be broken—Herriot will "concentrate". That means that he will start with the 261 votes of different varieties of Radicals. The rest he will get among Tardieu's Moderates. But the latter himself will be left out of the combination. The Tardieu group now consists at 63 Deputies. They remained faithful to their leader so long as he was in power. Now that he no longer has any favors to bestow, it should not be difficult to entice 30 to 40 of them away from him. Their loyalty, under the circumstances, would be counter to French parliamentary tradition.

At this writing, the event is too close to get the precise reactions of opinion, but I have in general an impression that the majority of the French electorate is highly pleased with itself. All through the Red Midi, where the Left Cartel ran particularly strong, rejoicing was rampant on Sunday night as returns came in. The nation is officially in mourning for its murdered President, but that was forgotten in the spontaneous outburst of joy.

LEFT PRESS EXULTANT.

The Left press, too, is openly exultant at a victory which passed expectations. If it feels uneasy at the grave responsibilities before it, the fact so far has been well concealed. As for other people, their reaction seems to be a Pollyanna one. They have broken a leg, but they are thankful that it is not a fractured skull. Their consolation is that the Socialists did not obtain a clear majority.

This electoral period lasted five weeks. The spectacle as a whole was worthy of Aristophanes; it should go down as one of the most magnificent performances in the history of democracy. Premier Tardieu tried to carry the discussion into the realm of intelligence. He might as well have saved his breath; I question if he turned 50 votes in the whole country.

A LAND IN THE MOON.

Everything took place as if France were a land in the moon. The problems put before the French people by the ascension of Hitler, by the possible collapse of Central Europe, by the Conference of Lausanne, dropped out of sight. No one was frightened at the prospect of a return of the days of the falling franc. The election was a complete reversion to the 1890's.

What counted, almost everywhere, was the ancient fight against the bandits, since ever for a French country politician the "tyrants" are a bit old-fashioned. The bandits are all those with a business or profession bringing them in dollars 1,000 to dollars 4,000 revenue yearly. Any one going beyond that figure is, of course, a superbandit a monster.

In the same category of infamy belong the priest and the officer. Lumped together, all these constitute the "reaction". Their talk about the danger from Hitler or from depreciated currency was a wily invention, designed to enable them to strangle an aspiring democracy. Their wickedness has been properly punished. No one could have imagined a more beautiful case of political anachronism, so beautiful that if I had not seen it, I should not believe it true.—"Chicago Tribune."

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ENDS OF FALSE ECONOMY.

Is Retrenchment In The Bombay Cabinet Wise?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To raise a hue and cry for retrenchment is all the mode today. Not a man, pen in hand, but must say something about the wonderful efficacy of saving. The necessary attention on the consequent inefficiency, however, does not appear to enter into the calculations of our gratuitous instructors. It is pertinently borne in upon all thinking people that there are chances of the reduction of the size of the Bombay Cabinet resulting in its impotence.

The rumoured resignation of the Minister in Charge of the Excise Department is bound to have undesirable sequelae. Twenty-five per cent. of the total revenue of the Presidency is represented by Excise. Abolish the post of its Minister and you eliminate the only co-ordidnating authority which likewise exercises vigilence and safeguards against wastes. What is saved in the shape of salary is doubly expended in the form of leakage and wasteful apathy. Another Minister, doubtless, might take upon himself the Excise Portfolio. But will he have the necessary time to devote to the additional burden without additional incentive? I ask as a utilitarian, not as an amateur?

The public of this Presidency have been accustomed to expect an elected Minister representing the Muslims in charge of a Transferred subject. If the Cabinet must be curtailed, one fails to see why the Hon. Member in Charge of Reserved Subject is not called upon to do so. It would be more in accord with the spirit of Britain's pledge to associate Indians in increasing numbers in the administration of Transferred Subjects. Read the Government of India Act—Part V with requisite care, and my contention will be manifest. The Executive Council has to have elected members as possible. It is unfortunate that in Bombay the formation of a Cabinet has to pursue communal lines. It is a passing phase, perhaps, but we cannot ignore it at present.

The Muslims have a very genuine desire to have a Minister in charge of a Transferred Subject And this desire has the sanction of a twelve years' usage. In the present mutually hostile attitude of the two great communities, it might not be expedient summarily to reject the pronounced wishes of the Muslims, fortified by tradition.

The Parsis have not asked for separate representation in the Cabinet through a Minister. And a Parsi Minister is not necessarily a boon to the Parsi community. In the past it was often a Parsi Minister who has withheld even what was legitimately due to a member of his own community lest he appeared to be favouring a Zoroastrian! If the exit of the present Parsi Minister in Charge of the Local Self-Government can solve the Cabinet problem, the Parsis as a community will certainly not resent an eventuality in which the wider interests of the public are conserved by way of communal harmony.

I do not want to institute comparisons, odious or otherwise. But why should I not be allowed to suggest that Sir Ghulamhusein Hidayatullah's services be harnessed in the interests of higher Indian concerns and the other Minister be called upon to continue to represent his community on the Cabinet? The resignation of Maulvi Sir Rafiuddin is bound to introduce complications which are easily avoidable. On the other hand, the elimination of either of the two other incumbents would abbreviate the Cabinet without prejudice to the public at large. The Parsis have repeatedly urged, wisely or otherwise, that they have taken upon themselves the self-denying ordinance of a non-communal pose in all the political walks of life. There is, therefore, no meaning in pressing with maladroit indirectness the claims of any individual of the minor community, which is numerically insignificant.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

"PEACE BRIGADE" FROM A NEUTRAL COMMUNITY

Suggestion To Create An Instrument To Check Communal Riots

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The recent riot has many predecessors and, I am afraid, will be followed by many more if steps are not taken to prevent them. These communal feuds are not spontaneous. This communal outburst is not a disease but an infection the remedy for which is prevention.

I have carefully watched the present so-called "Communal trouble" and have observed how it originated and spread and have come to the conclusion that such troubles and outbreaks can be nipped in the bud or at least prevented from spreading by a "Peace Brigade" which would counteract the mischievous acts of hooligans.

The Welfare of India League, Conciliation and Peace Committees do exist but they have not been able to check the ignition and subsequent conflagration of communal riots.

The two main communities who fall a victim to instigation and fight amongst each other very often are Hindu and Muslims. It is therefore natural that the Agency or "Peace Brigade" which I propose should be wholly composed of a neutral community. In Bombay, the best community to serve such a purpose is the Parsee Community who will be trusted by both communities. Besides this Community has national feeling, education and training required for the purpose with the services of volunteer corps at their disposal.

I do not believe in volunteer work. I think a well paid staff with office and telephone connections should be established in each centre of trouble in the same way as the Fire Brigade. The necessary finance for the scheme could easily be raised by contributions from all the business, trade, industrial associations, Riot Underwriters and Municipality. The commerce and industry of Bombay will willingly pay a small premium towards ensuring peace.

I will now consider how the Agency can function. Let us take a concrete example. Suppose we have branches of such Peace Brigade in "B" Ward, say one name "M" in the locality inhabited by Mahoomedans and the other at "H" in a Hindu locality. Each branch has one superintendent and four flying peace squads to assist him. All these should be physically strong well educated and of peaceful temperament. Now suppose the trouble is created within the sphere "M" and the exaggerated rumour is spread in the locality "H" the Hindu residents or merchants can at once ascertain the true facts personally or by phone from the office at "H" who in turn will make sure by telephoning "M". No sooner any trouble is created in any district it will be the duty of the flying squads in that district to act at once nip the trouble in the bud, and avoid the mischief from spreading to other parts of the city.

If the Peace Offices are recognised by the Government so much the better. However if the situation is beyond their control messages may be sent to the Head Quarters and leaders of both the communities can be called up.

It can also be employed to supply accurate reports to the press.

In my opinion useful social service can be obtained out of such an agency both in time of peace and trouble.

I humbly lay the above suggestion before your learned leaders for their criticisms and necessary action.—Yours, etc.

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ENEMY LEFT TO SHOOT HIMSELF

Jugo-Slavian Trouble

VIENNA, (By Mail).

Fourteen army officers have been arrested at Marburg, in Jugo-Slavia on a charge of conspiring against the dynasty, and the general situation throughout the country is regarded as extremely grave.

A rigorous censorship has been imposed, and no one is allowed to cross the frontiers.

The discontent at Belgrade, the capital, and in Zagreb, the centre of dissatisfaction in Croatia, had spread alarmingly.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the trouble in Marburg, the War Minister arrived to make an inquiry on the spot. He ordered the removal of the arrested officers in enclosed railway wagons to the military hospital of Belgrade.

Two of them took their own lives rather than face execution.

The leader was left in his rooms alone with a revolver, and a few seconds later the crack of a pistol told of his self-inflicted punishment.

Another officer was fatally shot when he tried to cross the border into Austria.

Disorders in Belgrade and Zegreb have been the order of the day for weeks past.

Portraits of the king have been taken from the schoolrooms and burned.

The political situation has been aggravated by the recent disaster to the First Croatian Savings Bank, involving the peasants of Jugo-Slavia in general ruin.

So long as disorder and discontent were confined to Croatia the Ireland of Jugo-Slavia, the Government of King Alexander was able to keep the threatened rebellion in check.

Now that the agrarian crisis has intensified the bitter feeling in Serbia itself, grave fears for the future stability of the kingdom are entertained.

ADMIRALTY AND BOOK

The publication of a book called "40, O.B., or How The War Was Won," has been postponed by the publishers, Hutchinson and Co. Ltd., at the request of the Admiralty, who wish to ascertain whether the volume contains information which it would not be in the public interest to reveal.

Written by Mr. Hugh Cleland Hoy, who was Secretary to the Director of Naval Intelligence during the war, the book deals largely with secret service work.

Mr. Walter Hutchinson, chairman of the firm of publishers said that the Admiralty saw announcements regarding the book, and rang him up to ask whether he would allow them to read a copy before publication.

"In deference to their wishes," he said, "I agreed. They promised to let me know early next week whether they would prefer any details to be withheld. The book will then be published with any necessary amendments. I do not think it likely that objection will be taken to the whole book."

The cryptic title of the book means Room 40, Old Block, Admiralty, where most of the naval secret service work was done.

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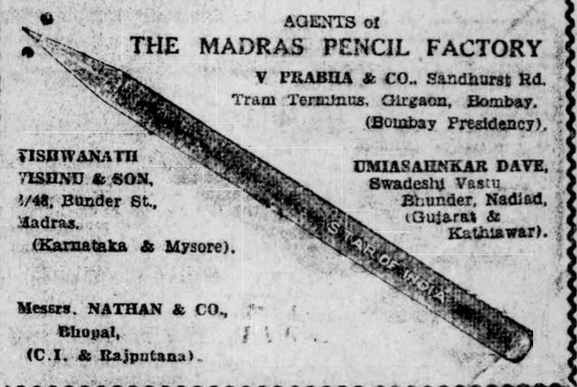

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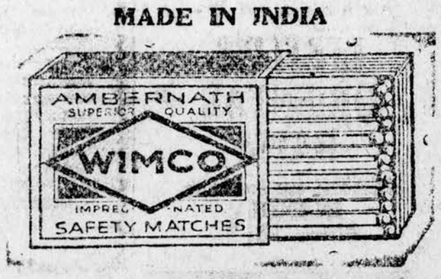

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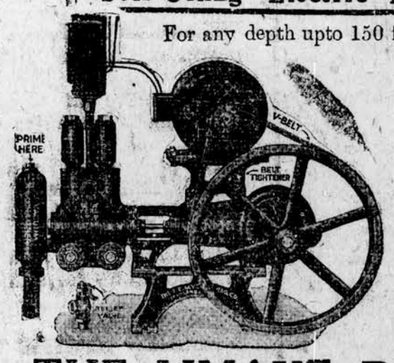

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WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION

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SUGGESTIONS FOR "DEPRESSED CLASS" ENFRANCHISEMENT

The following is the concluding portion of the summary of recommendations of the Indian Franchise Committee:

From this the Committee proceed, in Chapter VIII, to consider the question of women's representation as a whole. The ratio of women to men at present enfranchised ranges from 1 to 10 in Madras to 1 to 114 in Assam, and both the Prime Minister and the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference urged a reduction in the disparity between the voting strength of the sexes. Most representatives of women's organizations desired equality with men on the basis of direct or indirect adult franchise. But as neither of these systems is found practicable, the Committee, like the Franchise Sub-Committee, advocated special qualifications for women since under a restricted franchise, unless the number of men voters is reduced in order to increase the number of women voters, theoretical equality must in practice mean extreme inequality. They consider that the reluctance of women to vote under the existing franchise is due partly to their being a small and conspicuous minority, and that it is essential to place enough women on the roll to compel candidates to consider their interests. Thus while providing legal equality for men and women under the ordinary property and educational qualifications the Committee propose additional qualifications for women calculated to give them about one-fifth of the total voting strength, the proportions varying from one-fourth in Madras to one-sixth in Bihar. These qualifications would be firstly bare literacy, and secondly being the wife of a man entitled by property under the existing franchise to vote for the provincial Councils. A special extension of the latter qualification is suggested in the Central Provinces, owing to the smallness of the present electorate. The Committee recognize the disadvantages in conferring the franchise on the basis of the husband's property qualifications, but such women as object to it would probably get the vote by literacy. As regards women's representation in the legislatures, four methods of ensuring this were suggested. The first, that women should be co-opted by the newly elected Councils by the single transferable vote. The second, to elect to the reserved seats by a special electorate of educated women. The third, that those women who secured the largest number of votes in a general election without actually being elected should be given such reserved seats as were vacant. And the fourth, that seats should be set apart for women in selected areas, in which the electors would have two votes, one in the general constituency, and the other for a woman candidate. The Committee favour the last method. They do not recommend precisely how many seats should be reserved since this depends upon the settlement of the communal question; but they urge that the proportion of seats reserved during the first ten years should be between 2 and 5 per cent. of the total. As regards special polling arrangements for women, the Committee set forth the various methods suggested to them, and urge the provision in most places of at least a separate entrance to the polling booth and a woman assistant.

REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR.

Chapter IX deals with the representation of labour, agricultural and industrial. The former is defined as consisting of landless labourers or farm servants entirely dependent on their employers. Apart from adult franchise, there are four possible ways of enfranchising them namely by the group system household suffrage, a house-rent qualification, and a wage-earner's franchise. For the reasons given in Chapter III the first two are rejected, as also is a house-rent qualification, owing to the difficulty of assessing values in rural areas. A wage-earner's franchise is considered impracticable because income cannot be ascertained where employers keep no books, because of the migratory habits of agricultural labourers, and because their wages are often paid not in cash but in kind and thus vary in value from year to year. The Committee therefore can suggest no means of providing special representation for agricultural labour. Industrial labour at present has nine reserved seats in the provincial Councils. The number of persons employed in organized industries is estimated at 5,000,000. The Committee state that although numerous urban workers will be enfranchised under their other proposals they will probably nevertheless be unable to return their own representatives. For this reason, and also because the seats reserved for commerce will be occupied by employers, they recommend special representation for industrial labour, and suggest securing this either by elections through registered trade unions or through special labour constituencies. A total of 38 labour seats is proposed, of which 3 each would go to Bengal and Bombay, 6 to Madras, 4 each to Bihar and Assam, 3 each to the United Provinces and the Punjab, and 2 to the Central Provinces.

SUGGESTION REGARDING "DEPRESSED CLASSES."

In the next Chapter, which deals with the depressed classes, it is explained that after endeavouring to ascertain who the depressed classes are, the Committee's task was to indicate whether they would be adequately enfranchised under the qualifications proposed, and if not whether they should have special representation. The Committee agreed to define the depressed classes as those who are untouchable, i.e., who cause pollution by touch or approach or denies access to temples. They examined the figures resulting in each province from investigations made by five previous authorities, namely Sir Henry Sharp, 1917, the Southborough Committee, 1919, the Census Commissioner, 1921, the Simon Commission, 1930, and the Census Commissioner, 1931, and also had at their disposal fresh figures prepared by local Governments and Provincial Franchise Committees. Since the mean total for the whole country resulting from all these calculations is 35,000,000, the depressed classes indisputably constitute a substantial portion of the population. Nevertheless many of the provincial estimates differ greatly. By far the widest difference is in the United Provinces where the Census Commissioner in 1931 estimated the depressed class population at 12,600,000, and the Provincial Franchise Committee this year gave them a strength of 581,000 only. But in Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam the Committee is evidently satisfied that the numbers of the depressed classes are correctly computed at about 7,100,000, 1,700,000 2,900,000, 4,300,000 and 650,000 respectively. As regards enfranchisement, the Committee say that until the new electoral roll is prepared it will be impossible to calculate the voting strength of the depressed classes, but since most of them will not have the requisite property or educational qualification they will certainly not be enrolled in proportion to their population. Since it is essential that under responsible government these people should be able to express their opinions in the Councils the Committee recommend a swelling up of the depressed class vote by some form of differential franchise. They suggest six possible methods. The first is to enfranchise depressed class village servants. The second, to enfranchise on bare literacy. The third, to grant a vote to each depressed class household. The fourth, to grant two votes to each depressed class voter, one in a special constituency and the other in a general. The fifth, to enfranchise wives of depressed class voters, and the sixth, to reduce the property qualification in respect of the depressed classes. Since conditions vary greatly the Committee would leave Local Governments decide which methods they adopt, but suggest that the village servant qualification should be introduced at any rate in Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, and that extensive use might be made of the bare literacy qualification. They urge that in any case the voting strength of the community should be raised in all but one province to approximately 10 per cent. of its population.

The next six Chapters, which are shorter, deal with minor minorities and special interests, aboriginal and hill tribes the military service qualification, the size of the provincial legislatures multi-member and single-member constituencies, Second Chambers in the provinces, and the minor administrations, namely Delhi, Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara. Among the recommendations contained in them are that the existing representation for special interests, namely commerce, landlords, and the Universities, should be retained but not extended; that representation of some kind should be devised for the aboriginal tribes; that no alteration should be made in the present military service qualification; and that in view of the substantial enlargement proposed in the side of the electorate, and of the consequent difficulty of managing the existing constituencies, the seats in the provincial legislatures should generally be increased to between two and three times their present number. Although no recommendation are made regarding multi-member and single-member constituencies, the Chapter in which their respective merits are discussed is of interest owing to its bearing on the communal problem.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE.

In the last four Chapters proposals are made regarding the federal legislature. Here, as the Committee point out, they are confronted with a problem unexampled in history. The federal legislature will be charged with the affairs of 338,000,000 people, a number more than three times larger than has ever before been brought with a single democratically-governed State. Moreover many of the seats will be filled by representatives of the Indian States, where the system of government applied in the provinces is not in operation. As regards the Senate, the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference recommended that the British India members should be elected to it from the provincial legislatures by the single transferable vote, on the principle that the upper house represents the units of the Federation and the lower house the nation as a whole. The Franchise Committee agree with this proposal. Greater difficulty arises in the case of the Federal Assembly. The Committee emphasise that if a legislature is to be efficient there is a limit to its size. They consider 600 members theoretical maximum. On this basis, if adult franchise were subsequently introduced, the average British Indian constituency would extend over about 1,700 square miles and contain about 250,000 electors. In the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Simon Report this was adduced as a reason for advocating indirect election to the federal legislature. The Franchise Committee, however, are against such a course. They point out that since they do not propose adult franchise even for the provinces the problem of dealing with such vast numbers will not arise for some time; that the difficulties will become less as education and transport improve; and that Indian public opinion is definitely opposed to the indirect method.

They therefore recommend direct election to the Federal Assembly as well as the provincial Councils and would leave it to time to overcome subsequent difficulties. As regards the size of the Assembly, they consider the total of 200 seats for British India recommended by the Federal Structural Committee insufficient, and propose 300. This would reduce the area of the constituencies by one-third. The present electorate for the Assembly is 1,140,000 persons, which the Committee consider much too small. But the possibility of having the same franchise for the Assembly as for the provincial councils,—although it would confer wide representation and involve the preparation of only one roll,—is rejected for three reasons. Firstly, that the number of electors per member,—even if separate electorates were abolished and 300 instead of 200 seats were allotted to British India in the Assembly,—would, under existing conditions, be quite unmanageable, since in Bengal and Madras, for example, they would amount to 167,000 and 156,000 respectively. Secondly, that since the provincial electorate has been extended to the limit of administrative practicability, the machinery might break down if all electors could cast votes for the Assembly as well as the Councils on the same day. And thirdly, that the Assembly electorate will be concerned with problems beyond the village voters, knowledge,—and that it would be unwise suddenly to expand the electorate from 1,000,000 to 36,000,000 when most of the latter number will consist of illiterate persons all but 7,100,000 of whom have hitherto been unenfranchised. The Committee therefore propose the same franchise for the Federal Assembly as that now in force for the provincial councils, supplemented by certain differential educational qualifications for men, women, and members of the depressed classes calculated to raise the total from 7,100,000 to 8,500,000. In the absence of a communal settlement the Committee could not make final recommendations for representation of special interests, but they suggest that each provincial Council should elect one woman member for the Assembly, that 8 seats should be reserved for labour, and the same number for commerce and landlords as at present. They consider that representatives of European commerce should all sit in the lower house.

The Report is signed by the Marquess of Lothian, (Chairman) and all 17 members, namely Sir John Kerr, (Deputy Chairman), Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Khan Bahadur Aziz-ul-Haque, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Sir Ernest Bennett, Mr. R. A. Butler, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava the Hon'ble Mr. E. Miller, Major J. Milner, Diwan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, the Hon'ble Mary Pickford, Mrs. Subbarayan, Sardar Bahadur Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Mr. S. B. Tambe, Maulvi Sir Muhammad Yakub, and Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan. Messrs. Tambe, Chintamani and Bakhale have appended a minute of dissent,—dealing 'inter alia' with certain points connected with adult franchise, a possible wage census, the depressed classes, special interests, and the federal legislature,—to which the majority have added a rejoinder. There is also a minute by Mrs. Subbarayan, and six supplementary notes, signed respectively by Sir Muhammad Yakub, Mr. Miller, Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, all three Muslim members, Major Milner, and Dr. Ambedkar.

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In the financial crisis which the world is passing through to-day, the real utility of Life Insurance money has been proved to the hilt as this is the one security which has not fluctuated. If anything, a life insurance policy proves to be not only gilt-edged but in many cases it is worth more than its face value.

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It is alike in the interest of the people as also that of the country to look to indigenous companies when taking out a life policy.

The progress of Indian Life Insurance Companies has been steady, substantial and sound. This has been possible because of the support these concerns have received from the people of this country.

The Indian Life Insurance Companies expect continued support from the people of this country for all times to come.

(ISSUED BY THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES ASSOCIATION)

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WILLYS SIXES and EIGHTS also WILLYS KNIGHTS are offered AT Attractive Prices REGARDLESS of INCREASED DUTY AND EXCHANGE.

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Queens Road, BOMBAY.

FIRST Sandal Soap of India---FOREMOST ever since

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

The greatest Toilet Soap—in spite of many imitations.

15 annas per box of 3 cakes.

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.....is the natural impulse of every client and customer.

We cater to people who make this demand with regard to suits and clothes.

We stock only the best of Swadeshi cloth—choicest selections of suitings and shirtings—to suit all tastes.

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for famous Sashisen Elastic abdominal Belts & COLOMBO which is the best remedy for COLD, HEADACHE, COUGH, Lung affection and SORE THROAT, etc., etc.

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Earn Rs. 300 A Month.

By learning personally or by post varieties of practical and marketable toilet and washing soaps from over 10 years experienced graduate factory experts. Success guaranteed Ten times fees refunded on failure. Details containing opinions of Judges, Magistrates, M. L. Cs. and our successful students and factory owners all over India, Burma and Ceylon, Arabia, Persia, etc. can be had free on writing to:—
MR. B. DUTT, B.A., B.L.
Soap Training House,
Saidpur,
(Rangpur) Bengal.

ASTHMA-CURE

1. Mr. C. GOMES writes:—He suffered from severe Asthma and Breathing trouble for 7 years Dr. Kusumgar's treatment completely cured him.
2. Mrs. NAYAK, Bombay writes:—She suffered from severe Asthma for 12 years. Nothing helped her. Dr. Kusumgar's special treatment cured her in weeks.

DR. KUSUMGAR M.D. (Homeo') [illegible] Bombay.

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Apply to:—DR. H. C. ROY,
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL,
[illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Vaishakh, Vad 30 1933.
Parsi—Deh 1, 1931.
Muslim—Mohurrum 28, 1351.
Sunrise—6hr. 1m.
Sunset—7hr. 13m.
Hightide—12.29, 23-56.
Lowtide—5.28, 18.30.
Phase of the Moon:—New Moon June 5, 1st Quarter 12th June, 3rh. 9m. Full Moon 18th June 6h. 3m. p.m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

TATA, Sir Dorabji died yesterday at Badkissingen Germany. Uthamna at Esplanade House. Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Sunday 5-6-1932 at 3 P. M. (B. T.)

DEATH

Miss PUSHPA, daughter of Champaklal, G. Modi, B.A. LL. B., Advocate, High Court, expired, deeply mourned. May her soul rest in peace.

POSTAL NOTICE: Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. "Gujarat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 5th instant.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, gramophone records; 9-20 p.m., news in Hindi; 9.30 p.m., review of stage and screen by "Limelight" (in Marathi and Gujerati); 9-40 p.m., Sangit-ratna N. S. Patanker's classical and light music.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—Mr. Bhujanga Rao Chandra Mankar will speak in English on the "life of late Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, to-day (Saturday), at 5.30 p.m. in the N. D. Prathe Seminary Hall, Bhai Jiwanji Lane.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE. — "24 Hours" a Paramount Picture. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE CINEMA. — "Black Coffee". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE.—"Innocents of Paris". A Paramount Picture. Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA, Lamington Road.—Betty Stockfeld and Dennis Neilson-Terry in 77 Park Lane. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.

RIALTO.—"Dracula," Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON TALKIES, Dhobi Talao.—"Fox Movietone Follies". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. (S.T.)

CAPITOL.— "The Champ." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle."

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, June 3.

Previous Closing	3.68 7/8
To-day's Closing	3.69 5/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, June 3.

Previous Closing	3.68 5/8
To-day's Opening	3.68 7/8
To-day's Closing	3.69 5/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, June 3.

Previous Closing Rate	5.46
To-day's Opening Rate	5.44
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.33
Difference	—.13

Broach Expectation Rs. 155.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Liverpool, June 3.

Previous Closing Rate	3.79
To-day's Opening Rate	3.83
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	3.89
Difference	+.10

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 3.

Silver Ready	16 13/16
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	16 7/8
	+1 Anna.

Market:—China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay June 3.

ABOUT RATES

1st Settlement	55	12	0
2nd Settlement	55	12	0
3rd Settlement	56	0	0
4th Settlement	28	0	0

HINDU-MUSLIM DISPUTE

END THE EPIDEMIC BY ESTABLISHING HUMAN VALUES

(BY DR. G. V. DESHMUKH.)

Bombay has passed through one of the worst fratricidal wars between Hindus and Mahomedans, in the memory of the living generation in this city, when neither life, nor property, nor innocence has been respected. Let us hope that it will soon end and for ever. One day passed without any violence on either side is one day gained to collect our thoughts, and think out how a repetition of the conflict may be prevented.

STRAY ASAULT, THE VIRULENT CAUSE.

Mass attacks in this movement seem to be subsiding, yet the smouldering embers may again blaze into a roaring fire at the slightest provocation. Taking a review of this week, the most virulent cause of the epidemic reviving again is the stray assault on a poor innocent somewhere leading to the slaughter of the innocents all over. Some poor honest labourer or a victoriawala, who cannot afford to keep indoors and must go out to earn his daily bread, is attacked by a mischief-monger in part 1 of Bombay. The news travels from part 1 to part 2; feelings get excited with the result that a would be hero in part 2 shows his bravery by battering the skull or plunging his knife in the chest of some poor innocent in part 2; and the same state of affairs is repeated in part 3 and so on from part to part in the city.

Thus mischief is one part affects the innocents in other part, and the mischief-mongers think, or have been led to think that they have done a great work of bravery. This state of things can only be changed by re-establishing human values irrespective of religion, race, caste, creed and opinions. This kind of bravery which indulges in violence is no bravery but an abject act of cowardice.

VIOLENCE TABOOD BY ALL RELIGIONS.

Violence of any kind is condemned by all religions. The Hindu religion has carried this principle of respect for life even to animals. All my educated Mahomedan friends assure me that force and violence are foreign to the spirit of Islam. It is abnormal and irreligious for the followers of the Hindu religion and the followers of the Prophet, who when pelted with stones and exposed to violence said "May God give them better intelligence" to indulge in violence against each other. It is still more to be condemned when violence is directed against innocents taking no direct part in conflict.

To prevent these stray attacks, so likely to spread the epidemic again, Hintu ana Mahomenan opinion should unite and mobilise to educate the ignorant opinion, and make the violent and unsociable elements in the society to understand, that this cowardice which is parading as bravery is not only irreligious but damnable.

ALL QUIET IN BOMBAY ON FRIDAY

(Continued from page 1).

unteers in the beginning of the riot at Mahomedali Road, was at the service of the public throughout the disturbances. Every call of help was immediately responded to by the ambulance volunteers. They had picked up several injured persons lying on the road in the disturbed areas and brought to the hospital.

The following figures have been supplied by the hospital authorities:—

In all 207 patients were treated at the hospital from May 14, (the beginning of the riot) to May 31. Of these, 198 persons were Hindus and the rest Muslims. Four cases were of bullet wounds, one of bayonet wound and 17 of stab wounds. Only one Muslim had received stab wound, the other 16 victims being Hindus. The remaining 185 persons had injuries inflicted by either stones, lathis or soda-water bottles.

Practically there was not a single case, which resulted in death after treatment in the hospital. And no case has been sceptic during the treatment.

HINDU SUFFERERS OF RIOTS

Relief Committee's Help

The Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee requests all the Hindus who have been injured or whose relatives have been injured or dead, to come to the office of the Hindu Relief Committee, at Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, immediately, and have their claims registered with the said Committee, so that the Committee might secure for them the necessary legal aid in time for them to file their claims in respect of the injury or loss of business within due time. It has to be brought to the notice of all the Hindus concerned that all such claims have to be filed within one month from the date of which the injury or loss is sustained.

The Hindu Relief Committee also requests all the intelligent residents of the different localities to bring this information to the notice of all the sufferers in their neighbourhood and see that the claims are filed without delay.

MORE NAMES OF MISSING HINDUS

Anxious Inquiries From Friends

The Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee, writes:—

Anxious enquiries from the friends and relatives of the persons who were reported to be missing during the riots as per list given hereunder. Any information about their whereabouts should be given to the Hindu Relief Committee, Halai Bhatia Wadi, Kalbadevi.

1. Dattaram Jayaram; 2. Nahalchand Ramaji; 3. Mahadeo Baivant Dalvi; 4. Laxman Krishna; 5. Gangaram Daduji Tambe; 6. Kaniyalal Gopilal; 7. Davashanker Shinker Dav. 8. Shanker Bapu Ravane; 9. Ramoo Hari; 10. Yeshwantrao Vishnu Nanavare; 11. Himata Mulchand; 12. Chunilal Hiracnand; 13. Narayen Jasraj; 14. Mehansing Moogatasing; 15. Raghunath Hakimsing; 16. Gopal Shanker Ramchandra; 17. Babu Ramchandra Bhosle; 18. Rama Pandu; 19. Govind Dhaku; 20. Pandu Moti Powar; 21. Ramarugh Nagashwer; 22. Bachu Valgi; 23. Sakubai Ganu Balaji; 24. Rama Hari; 25. Laxman Krishna Ghati; 26. Hari Mangalsing; 27. Shankerrao Balvantrao Nimbker; 28. Kishorilal Narayan; 29. Laxman Krishna; 30. Rama Mahadu Jaiker; 31. Shiva Bhima; 32. Dattu Narayan; 33. Ramprasad Sukhalal; 34. Narayan Jasaraji; 35. Badari; 36. Mayashanker Purshotam; 37. Gopala Rupa Mahar.

REGRETTABLE ATTACK ON SIR P. THAKURDAS

Mr. H. A. Laljee's Condemnation

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee wires from Mahableshwar:—

Extremely sorry on learning of the regrettable attack on Sir Purshottamdas. I hasten to join in the condemnation of the crime and associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Mayor, Sirdar Suleman Cassam and others, as also with the Peace Committee's resolution. Regret, owing to serious illness of child, I am detained here.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Vishwananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class at the Ashram to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.), and at Borivli, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

KHOJA SHIA ISNA-ASHARI JAMAT.—The first urgent meeting of the Consulting Committee of the above Jamat will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. (B. T.), at the Masjid's premises at Palagali, Samuel Street.

BOMBAY GYM. INSTITUTE.

The Free Vacation Class of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute was opened on the 24th of April 1932 by Prof. Gajendragadker of the Bombay University Training Corps, on the spacious grounds of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School at Parel.

The Camp classes which were open to all without any distinction of caste, colour and creed were taken advantage of by about 75 men. Training in all the Indian Physical and Defensive Arts, e.g. Wrestling, Dandpatta, Lezim, Lathi, Lakdi, Bhala Patta Bhothati, etc. was given.

Arrested For Distributing Congress Bulletins

AHMEDABAD, June 3.

A youth was arrested this morning for strewing "Congress Bulletins" in Swadeshi Exhibition held here. Four bales of foreign cloth attached by police from the building of the local Swadeshi Sabha when it was declared unlawful were auctioned to-day.—A. P.

"SPARK" UNDER SEARCHLIGHT

No Communist And Capitalist Propaganda Allowed Through Its Columns

Mr. Sinha Continues Arguments For Desai's Defence

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, June 1.

Continuing his arguments on Monday on behalf of Mr. M. G. Desai, Mr. Sinha dealt in the main the contents of the paper "Spark" edited by Mr. Desai.

Giving reasons for the starting of the paper on the eve of Municipal elections in Bombay Mr. Sinha analysed the evidence of Mr. Khadilkar who had advised Mr. Desai to do so as it would result in publicity for his paper even though it would mean the starting of the paper a week earlier than the proposed time.

NO SUPPORT TO W. P. P.

There was not a word in the editorial columns supporting the W.P.P. candidates. Even after the elections in which all the W.P.P. candidates were routed were over the only persons whose defeat Mr. Desai editorially deplores are Mr. Bakhle and Mrs. Avantikabai who cannot be said to have had any connection with the W.P.P. or to any alleged conspiracy. Before the "Spark" came out there was not a single letter from Mr. Desai to any of the alleged conspirators nor did he approach anybody connected with the conspiracy for help and contribution.

SPRATT ON "PUBLIC SAFETY BILL."

Referring to an article in Public Safety Bill by Mr. Phillip Spratt which had appeared in the "Spark" Mr. Sinha pointed out that the Public Safety Bill was the talk of the day and that it was openly and publicly mentioned that Spratt was to be its first victim. Therefore, an article by such a person was of topical interest and of great news value. Mr. Sinha further pointed out that Desai's paper was not allowed to become as a medium of propaganda for any Communistic principles, as was apparent from the cutting out of the passage "Communism is no foreign importation....." from Spratt's article and which in the Counsel's opinion was most important from a Communist point of view and which Mr. Desai would not have cut out had he been of Communist leanings.

BRADLEY ON JHARIA CONGRESS

Mr. Bradley's article, on "Jharia Congress" also appeared in the "Spark." Unlike Mr. Spratt's it was an unsolicited contribution. Mr. Bradley's articles were appearing in several of the Indian Papers. Mr. Bradley was anxious to describe the T.U.C. as he viewed it. The Spark gave his article publicity as some other papers were wont to do. The article was merely a descriptive one and did not admit of any possibility of giving any publicity to the Communist principles and dogmas.

Mr. Sinha emphasised that neither Mr. Spratt nor Mr. Bradley had an assurance that their articles would be published without the Editor's choppings. This state of doubt would not have existed had the paper been connected with the Party.

ADHIKARI ON GERMANY.

Referring to an article namely "What Germany thinks of India" by Dr. Adhikari published in the "Spark", Mr. Sinha pointed out that the description of the Author whom Mr. Desai had heard being introduced at the "Lenin's Day" meeting as a Ph.D. of the Berlin University and the President of the Hindusthan Association there was sufficient recommendation that the article could be published in any Indian Newspaper.

The article by Mr. Hutchinson did not contain anything by way of propaganda. There was nothing in the article which could suggest that Mr. Hutchinson was a communist and connected with a conspiracy. In the Journalists Society in Bombay he was not even known as a Labour Leader much less a Communist. A paper calling itself Socialist would be failing in its duty if it did not give preferance to news connected with the Labour World.

"SPARK" AND "G. K. U."

Regarding the publication of news concerning the Girni Kamgar Union Mr. Sinha said that it was the biggest Trade Union organisation in Bombay and no Socialist paper catering for the interests of the workers was worth its salt if it did not publish news about this organisation.

ROY'S UNPUBLISHED ARTICLES.

Mr. Desai had set before himself certain rules according to which he judged the eligibility of articles as to their publication in the Spark.—Every article depending for its effect upon Communistic or Capitalistic propaganda was rejected. There was evidence that these rules were rigidly followed by the Editor as was apparent from the rejection of some articles and the cutting out of passages from the others. Mr. Sinha next dealt with the evidence of unpublished manuscript articles including two from Mr. M. N. Roy.

He had not concluded when the court rose.

(Earlier report of the case on page 11.)

IRREGULARITIES IN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS

Misappropriations And Frauds—Peeps Into Audit Directors' Report

SIMLA, June 1.

Further examination of the Report by the Director of Railway Audit on Appropriation Accounts of Railways in India yields some interesting details about irregularities.

During the year under report the state of the accounts of the Stores and Workshops branches of the North-Western Railway gave cause for disquiet. An experiment was carried in the direction of mechanisation of stores accounts from April 1930 which caused a certain amount of dislocation of current work. It was finally abandoned in June 1931. The unfortunate result of this experiment is due to the failure to work out the scheme carefully before it was applied to the ordinary accounts. The total infructuous expenditure incurred on this as well as the G. I. P. and Eastern Bengal Railways was about Rs. 1,10,000.

DISCREPANCIES.

There are two cases of rather serious failure in accounting on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

(1) An amount of Rs. 55,000 representing a portion of expenditure on officers and staff specially employed on surveys during the years 1926-30 charged to ordinary revenue, and remained unadjusted by mistake until the accounts of March 1931 it was debited to the Head "Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" by credit to revenue. The Railway Board severely commented on the failure but no action could be taken as the officers responsible were not in service. Another similar case of discrepancy of Rs. 41,978 in the purchase account of the Loco Department has been detected.

FRAUD ON A-B RAILWAY.

2. The most important individual case of fraud occurred on the Assam-Bengal Railway where a Head Booking Clerk by manipulating various accounts and with the collusion of an accounts office balance-sheet checker managed to misappropriate Rs. 53,202 from 1927 to 1929. The in the parcels Ledger Account. The important feature of the case is that while there was collusion between the booking clerk and the balance sheet checker in the accounts office, discovery apparently was impossible, and it was only when the death of the Balance Sheet checker terminated this collusion that the Head Booking clerk was forced to have recourse to methods of manipulating accounts that rendered detection more likely. Even then detection was delayed for five months. A strong action has been taken against the staff concerned.

EMPLOYEES JAILED.

Another case of fraud was brought to light as a result of Railway Police raid on the carriage of a certain pay clerk, while he was making payments to certain engineering labour gangs. It was detected that the pay clerk, time keeper, sub-permanent way Inspector the Permanent Way Inspector and a servant of the latter were found guilty on charges of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 327. The persons concerned were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 2 years.

DEFECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Defective agreements have caused considerable overpayment to the contractors and consequent loss to the railway. There are two cases of importance, the first relates to the building of a bridge, which was entrusted to a firm of contractors on the strength of a verbal agreement. There was no call for tenders or issue of a formal work order. Rates higher than the ordinary scheduled rates were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer in consideration of the contractors taking an undertaking to finish the work within three months, but they took nearly a year to carry it out.

The other case is in respect of a lump sum contract, which caused a loss of Rs. 51950 to the railway.

Additional expenditure of Rs. 14395 and overpayment of Rs. 4932 have been incurred by the railway as a result of departure from the strict terms of agreement.

In another case the railway incurred an additional expenditure of Rs. 69,500 due to the defective work in administrative offices.

DOUBTFUL INVESTMENT

Capital Expenditure to the extent of about Rs. 22,95,000, loss of more than 6 lakhs on interest and a sum of about Rs. 81,624, have been incurred by railway for doubtful investment.—A. P.

THE CHAMPION TALKIE OF THE YEAR!

THAT DWARFS EVERY OTHER PICTURE INTO A PYGMY!

THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THROUGHOUT THE WEEK DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HERE'S IMPARTIAL CRITICISM—READ IT!

MR. HORNIMAN SAYS:

"I can honestly recommend the most 'blase' film fans to go and see it. They won't be sorry."—"Bombay Chronicle" of 3-6-32.

THE "TIMES" CRITIC SAYS:

"Honestly, "The Champ" should not be missed by anyone who loves humanity and who can see the best in the weakest of souls."—"Times of India" of 2-6-32.

AND IN THE DIARY OF THE LATE

EDGAR WALLACE—

THE POPULAR NOVELIST, THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE OCCURS:

"I went to see "The Champ" last night, with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper. It really was a perfect picture and perfectly acted, and I hope you will see it in town. I haven't seen a picture that impressed me so. Everybody in the audience was weeping at the finish, including me."

KING VIDOR'S great production

NEED WE SAY MORE?

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW—FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED BOOK NOW.

WILLIAM HUTTER presents "77 PARK LANE" with DENNIS NEILSON-TERRY · BETTY STOCKFELD

PATHE CINEMA

Daily at 6-30 & 10. Mat. Sat., Sun. & Thurs. at 3-30. Sunday morning 10 a.m.

Directed by ALBERT DE COURVILLE — UNITED ARTISTS

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION

Recognised for the D.Com. (Indian M. Ch.)

NEW CLASSES BEGIN from 6th June, 1932.

TIME: 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

PLACE: GIRGAON ENGLISH SCHOOL, Queens Road.

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to the PRINCIPAL.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MORNING SHOW AT 10 ON SUNDAY.

TOD BROWNING'S GREATEST PRODUCTION OF

THE MOST THRILLING AND MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE OF ALL TIME

with BELA LUGOSI

IT THRILLS! IT CHILLS—IT WILL MAKE YOUR BLO-O-OD RUN CO-O-LD!

Don't Dare to Miss it!

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1932

LEAVE INDIANS TO IT.

Those who are prone to exaggerate the difficulties of the Indian constitutional problem will naturally imagine fresh difficulties in the communal riots in Bombay. Reactionaries both here and in Britain have naturally hastened to make capital out of the riots and to hold forth on what they call the danger of democracy in India. Even those who are free from any communal taint but are ignorant of the inwardness of the Bombay riots may feel very pessimistic about the immediate political future of India. The London correspondent of the "Leader," presumably expressing the feelings of Indians and friends of Indians there, is moved to write about the events in Bombay:

> In the face of episodes such as these it is difficult for the best friends of India to do anything but hang their heads in grief, disgust, horror, and shame. Such consolation as they are able to gather from the awful reports now reaching here of the tragic story of Bombay lies in the fact that episodes, such as these, have not been prevented even by the existence of British rule in India, and there are not wanting some who would say that they have been exaggerated by the very fact of British rule instead of the compulsion to solve the communal problem being laid upon Indians themselves with full authority in their hands to perform the ugly surgical operation that will be needed. The events themselves show how little the element of religion enters into them and how much they depend upon educational, social, economic and political factors. They provide a horrid commentary upon the substantial failure of Great Britain to eliminate this deadly cancer in the Indian body with its squalid ramifications.

WHERE IS 'PAX BRITANICA'?

The above view may not be wholly accurate but it is not one-sided like those expressed by most British critics of India, who put all the blame on the people and none on the conditions which make these things possible. The Tory press which makes a constant boast of 'Pax Britanica' forgets to be consistent when there is communal war, and enquire why authority has allowed it to be broken. Even the "Manchester Guardian," which is sometimes loquacious enough about India's political aspirations, wonders how Indians can get over any Hindu-Muslim trouble without the aid of British troops.

IN INDIAN STATES.

That doubt is answered by an Englishman, Prof. Rushbrook Williams, who cannot possibly be accused of being an extremist. In a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" the Professor shows how and why communal trouble is far less frequent in the Indian States than in British India, thereby suggesting what lessons the latter may learn from the States. He says:

> From ten years' experience of conditions in the Indian States, following my service with the Government of India, I have been forced to the conclusion that the Indian States' Governments do succeed in controlling communal outbreaks more easily when they have started and are able more frequently to prevent them from starting at all, than we in British India are able to do.

A DIFFERENCE AND A MORAL.

Explaining the difference, Prof. Williams points out that "most Indian States have a conviction of the ultimate identity of interests between ruler and the ruled, which gives them quite a different atmosphere from that of British India." He is more explicit when he says:

> It seems to be a fixed principle of administration in the Indian States that the trouble-makers should not profit, whereas in British India many persons think that there are good grounds for believing that almost anybody can get anything if he demands it sufficiently truculently and sufficiently pertinaciously.

There is much more to be said on the subject but for the present we shall only say with emphasis that Self-Government, far from aggravating the communal problem, is the only way to restore permanent communal amity. If the question of minority representation is really a bar to the inauguration of Self-Government, common fairness demands that the British Government should either promptly fulfil their promise to decide the minority question or should straightway release the Nationalist leaders now in jail and leave them to solve that question with their Indian brethren.

Traditional Or Economic?

Many writers have tried to diagnose the colour prejudice which Europeans, especially in colonial surroundings, feel towards the non-white races. At a lecture in Madras Miss K.M. Jeffrys of the Department of National Archives of the Union of South Africa, who is now studying Indian conditions, ascribed it to tradition. The European, she said, was carrying on the tradition handed down from the past. She herself was brought up in similar traditions and was asked not to mix with Negro girls when she was a child. She had a great admiration for Mr. V. S. Sastri and his general erudition, but when she shook hands with him there was a reaction on her, that was "akin to sickness at the touch." She wondered if there were similar reactions on Indians when they shook hands with whites. To persons who have been brought up in the narrow, selfish and almost communal surroundings of a colonial home the theory of tradition may hold good, handed down from generation to generation of whites since slave-owning days, when thousands of African-born human beings exchanged hands like so many other commodities, and on whose labours the whites prospered greatly in their colonial plantations all over the world.

AN ECONOMIC PREJUDICE.

But the colour prejudice in its baser and more blatant form is of comparatively recent date, and the underlying motive of it is not the traditional contempt for anything which is not white, but the present-day economics with their policy of exploitation of the weak by the strong. The colour prejudice that we see in such an extreme form in the British Dominions and the united States, or rather in all countries where the Anglo-Saxon race predominates, is the direct result of slave days. In Africa the colour prejudice is carried to extremes and to a degree bordering on insanity and utter selfishness, with which is combined an honest fear of the coloured people and the sex jealousy of the white male. In South Africa, the African is treated more or less as a slave in his own country and suffers disabilities which are due mainly not so much to the moral or physical superiority of the whites as to the anxiety and even the urgent necessity of keeping him down by every possible means, so that he may not trench on the economic life of the whites. He is refused adequate facilities for education, or opportunities to raise himself by raising his standard of living.

SELFISH INSTINCT.

In South Africa some of the skilled professions are the monopoly of whites, and an African is forbidden by law from doing work which the whites wish to preserve for themselves, because it enables them to live in comparative ease and almost luxury, without much exertion. Though no legal restrictions are placed on the Negroes in America, yet opportunities are denied them and they are made to feel their congenital colour inferiority in a thousand ways. What we would impress upon Miss Jeffrys and persons of her way of thinking is that colour prejudice as practised now is not so much a traditional fear of colour, as a selfish instinct for self-preservation, by trying to keep the monopoly of the few against many intact.

ECONOMIC SLAVERY.

Though slavery, as such, has been made legally impossible, we have a greater and worse slavery now, the slavery of all workers to Capital, from which it is impossible for any one to escape, be he white or brown or black. But the coloured worker is in an even worse plight than the white, for he has to contend with the colour prejudice which also animates the latter. The question which all whites should now seriously consider is whether it is possible for them to preserve intact the special privileges they have assumed for all times against the rising tide of colour. It is generally said that the Japanese victory over Russia was the death-knell of the white hegemony. We are not so sanguine about it. There will have to be many more revolutionary and evolutionary changes before the world is rid of colour prejudice and the coloured people came into their own. But if the white races are wise they will take warning from the world events which are moving towards the emancipation of that part of humanity which is now, so to say, submerged.

SANCTIMONIOUS THOMAS

One would suppose Mr. Thomas wanted to drive the Free State out of the British Commonwealth by his impossible attitude in regard to the Oath Bill. Either the Statute of Westminster is a reality or a sham. If it is a reality, the Free State has a perfect right to do what it has been doing under it. Mr. Thomas's sanctimonious attitude in relation to the Free State would be laughable, were it not also so tragic. As for sanctity of treaties, we do not think the record of Great Britain is brighter than that of either the Free State, or any other country. While Mr. Baldwin has promised a full dress debate after the Bill leaves the Irish Parliament and before the Ottawa Conference, the Secretary for the Dominions has prejudged the issue already. Mr. Thomas has by his short association with the propertied classes of Britain, become even more reactionary than most of them.

STRIKES IN INDIA

In the last quarter of 1931 there were 52 industrial disputes in the country and the loss of working days numbered 731,000, the number of workers involved being 103,507. For the first quarter of 1932 the number of working days lost was 332,343, which is a great improvement. Most of these strikes took place in Bombay and Calcutta, the other parts of the country being comparatively free from Labour troubles. The Calcutta "Statesman" describes strikes as a foolish form of activity and naturally enough, since it is the organ of Capitalists. While Calcutta Jute mills were giving 200 to 300 per cent. annual dividends, they refused to give an increased wage to the workers or to improve their living conditions. The same applies in the case of Indian Millowners. In fact there is little difference between Indian and foreign capitalists. Their interests are common. That is why Indian Labour, has a hard task before it to assert its rights and establish its claim for a living wage.

CEMENTING BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP

Ismet Pasha Visits Moscow And Secures Soviet's Financial Assistance

(From Our Correspondent).

MOSCOW, May 10.

Great political importance is attached here to the visit of the Turkish Premier, Ismet Pasha, who arrived in Moscow on the 28th of April and remained in this country for about two weeks.

Ismet Pasha in his Russian tour was accompanied by a number of prominent persons of present-day Turkey, leading politicians like Tewfik Rushdi Bey, leading figures in Turkish literary and art circles and well-known journalists of Turkey.

EXTRAORDINARY WELCOME.

The enthusiastic reception that Soviet Russia offered to its Turkish guests, was exceptional and surpassed the limits of usual official ceremonies. Ismet Pasha and his suite arrived from Constantinople at Oddessa, the Soviet port, in a Soviet steamer, specially sent for the guests. From Oddessa a special train brought the distinguished guests to Moscow.

The "Brian" station of Moscow was decorated with palms and other decorative trees and tri-colours of both Soviet Russia and Turkey. It was difficult though, to differentiate the Turkish flags from those of the Soviet, for both of them are red.

A huge guard of honour was placed at the platform and a brief military parade was arranged in the Railway Station yard. The Turkish National Anthem was played when the special train with the Turkish guests steamed in slowly.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION AT STATION.

Mr. Molotov, the Chairman of the Council of Commissars and the Premier Minister of Soviet Russia, Mr. Litvinoff, the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, General Budeony, Mr. Karakhan and many other prominent Soviet leaders were present at the station to receive the Turkish guests. Among those present from the diplomatic corps were representatives from Persian, Afghan, Italian, German and Greek Embassies, but British, French and Japanese Embassies were not represented at the station.

At 12 o'clock of the same day, Ismet Pasha and his suite were received by Mr. Molotov, after which the guests paid a visit to Mr. Litvinoff and then Ismet Pasha accompanied by Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, paid a visit to President Kalenin with whom they had prolonged conversation.

Ismet Pasha then visited the Lenin Mausoleum and placed a wreath on the sarcophagus.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS EMPHASIZED.

The Turkish guests, particularly Ismet Pasha, made a number of political statements and speeches emphasising almost on all occasions most friendly relations between Turkey and Soviet Russia and urged the necessity of making the existing friendly relations between both the countries still more friendly.

In an interview, with a representative of the Soviet Telegraph Agency, "Tass," Ismet Pasha declared:—

"We in Turkey always desired to make the personal acquaintance of the leaders of the Soviet Union, whose great merit we have had occasion to appreciate. I am happy, therefore, that the present occasion has arisen. I am convinced that our meeting will have most beneficial effect in extending our friendly relations. It will aid considerably towards a mutual understanding and make easier the exchange of opinion in the future."

Later Ismet Pasha was received by Mr. Voroshiloff, the Commissar for War and met Stalin at the private apartment of President Kalenin.

MUTUAL ADVANTAGE.

Whatever might be the political outcome of the personal contact between the leading politicians of Soviet Russia and Turkey, one thing is quite obvious. The relations between these two neighbouring countries are extremely friendly and based on vital interests of both of them.

If friendly relations between the Turkish Republic and Soviet Russia change the Black Sea into a "Lake" as the sea was called by Ismet Pasha, and protects the

(Continued on next page)

Notes of the Day

Japan And Russia.

The Japanese Premier is reported to have issued a statement asking Russia to repose greater confidence in Japan by discontinuing concentration of troops in the Far East, since she has no desire to annex Manchuria. Japan ought to do something more if she wants other nations to trust her word. Only a few days ago Reuter sent an alarmist report that Japan was massing troops in Manchuria and that General Honjo had removed his headquarters to Harbin from Murken, in order to be nearer the Russian Frontier. As it is, Japan has got a large force in Manchuria which is hers for all practical purposes, though outwardly it is a republic, with her nominee at the head of affairs. Russia is keenly watching every movement of Japanese troops, and undoubtedly she is rather nervous about the way things are shaping in China. One can be sure that it will not be a walk over for Japan. Russia, in spite of her pacificism, has always kept her powder dry.

Officials And Swadeshi.

The correspondence between Mr. L. R. Gokhale M.L.C., the President of the Maharashtra Swadeshi Sangh, and the Collector of Poona regarding official approval of the Sangh shows that popular distrust of Government's attitude towards Swadeshi is not without some justification. Mr. Gokhale stated in his letter that he had requested Government pensioners, Sardars and Jagirdars to join the Swadeshi League but that some of them feared that their joining the League would entail the displeasure of certain officials. He accordingly asked the Collector to remove all this doubt by publicly stating that he had no objection to the pensioners and others joining the League. Under a National Government, no class of people would ever have doubted official support of Swadeshi. Indeed officials would have resented any doubt about their attitude.

Do Without Them.

Things are topsy-turvy in India. The Collector, who being a non-Indian is perhaps indifferent to Swadeshi, does not evidently mind if the best friends of Government distrust Government's attitude. He gives cause for more distrust by replying that it would be invidious for him to make the public declaration desired by Mr. Gokhale but that he is quite willing to advise Sirdars and Jagirdars if they sought his advice. It is best not to attach undue importance to Government servants and Pensioners and Sardars joining any Swadeshi League. They should be taught to feel that by actively supporting a League they honour themselves rather than the League. Moreover, the common people should be taught to support Swadeshi despite official indifference. Fearlessness is at least as great an asset in these times as is Swadeshi.

Danger to the Public.

The release of 2,020 more prisoners, with a great deal of explanation by the Director of Information, will not reassure the general public. This is not the first time that the Government have shown such sudden solicitude for the prisoners and released them long before their terms were over. It is notorious that room has to be made for Satyagrahis and persons who have been jailed for political offences. There has been a feeling in the city that this large influx of criminals at a time when there is scarcity of work in the country, owing to general economic depression and people are starving, has been a contributing factor to the unduly prolonged riots in the city. Idle men have to find some sort of employment, and is it any wonder that they should be on the lookout for mischief? The release of so many prisoners is a positive danger to the public.

WAR HATRED IN STONE

Louvain Inscription Not Allowed

BRUSSELS, June 2.

The Latin inscription 'Destroyed by German Fury, Rebuilt by American Generosity" will not adorn the facade of the new Louvain University Library, for the Supreme Court has decided against the American architect who sued Mgr. Ladeuze, Rector of the University, in the matter. The prelate had held the inscription unfair to the Germans.—Reuter.

PEEL'S LEAD TO BURMA ELECTORS

Prejudging Issue Of Separation

LONDON, June 3.

The view that Burma's interests lay in carrying on her own work in her own way rather than in associating herself with a country from which she differed in so many respects, was expressed by Lord Peel in proposing the prosperity of Burma at the annual Burma Dinner.

He thought that Burma should not throw away her natural advantages by entering the fierce arena of strife in which the two great communities of India seemed unable to settle their respective shares.

Viscount Peel suggested that Burma had quite enough to do to work out her new constitution and expound its workers to her people.

Mr. W. Booth Gravely, replying, emphasised the rapidity of Burma's advance during the last twenty-five years. He urged that the new constitution should be capable of adjustment and meet the political instinct of the Burmese. He had no doubt that Burma, provided she was equipped with a suitable and reasonably elastic form of government and wisely governed, would ad—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7)

tion a plea for the withdrawal of all "repressive" measures and ordinances. Truly "loyal" people would never refer to these beneficient measures as "repressive."

* * *

America has got ten million jobless men says a New York correspondent. Our impression is that Madras has more.

Tipsy-Cake

"The Statesman" is much amused at the suggestion of an M. P. that the Ottawa Conference should consider the proposition that the defence of the North-West Frontier should be made an Imperial and not purely an Indian liability. This M. P., says the Chowringhee Dame with a giggle, seems to have curious ideas of what it will be possible to accomplish at Ottawa.

* * *

And she goes on—being in the confidence of the Cabinet—to say the British Government, from this summer onward intend to approach Imperial Preference in a practical, and not a sentimental, mood.

And the idea of India being deprived of the privilege of paying for any Imperial liability may be sentimental but it certainly can't be regarded as practical by people whose practice is to make India pay for everything that can be shoved on to her.

* * *

Old Mother Chowringhee is in a very superior mood. She reads a lecture to King Nadir Khan for proposing to establish a University at Kabul. You must have more primary schools and secondary schools first, she says.

Can you beat it?

* * *

Referring to the use of British troops in the Bombay disturbances, the "Manchester Guardian" says, "even Congress papers have clamoured for them." And why not? Don't we pay for the British Army in India?"

* * *

The "Guardian", under the silly impression, apparently, that British troops had to be called because Indian soldiers could not be trusted says,

"Either there always must be British troops or India must always be in a state of communal disturbance."

* * *

There's no must about it either way. India can manage very well with Indian troops if she is left to herself,—and without communal disturbances too.

* * *

From a picture of Bombay in a London paper:

"At the other extreme of the scale are vagabonds whose bedroom is the pavement, thieves, ruffians, agitators, and murderers."

Just thought you'd like to know where the agitators come in!

* * *

"Poor India—willing or unwilling, politics are to be dinned into her ears with loud speakers."

Thus the "Morning Post" weeping crocodile tears over India's fate if the Lothian Committee's recommendations are carried out.

We can stand the loud speakers but not the feminine shrieks and squalls that come from Wellingdon Street.

* * *

"The Free Press Journal" fills up about two columns with "Wild and Fantastic Rumours." We could fill as many pages with them but we're not so partial to the wild and fantastic as Dalal Street.

* * *

Yet another new political party is being formed in Madras. A manifesto is being drafted by Dr. Subbaroyan and already there are half-a-dozen leaders. It is understood that the prospects of securing a few followers are not at all unfavourable.

* * *

The spectacle of the police prosecutor pleading with the magistrate to grant bail for four men arrested on suspicion of murder, provided an unique experience for Court habitues at Mazagaon on Thursday.

We understand that there is no truth in the report that the Advocate-General has been briefed to move the High Court to upset the Magistrate's order.

* * *

Loyalty Leagues under various stirring designations are multiplying all over the Presidency. It will soon be possible to hold a Loyalty Congress.

* * *

The latest is the "Advance India League" which has just popped up at Ahmednagar and passed a resolution calling upon all and sundry

"To co-operate with the forces of law and order, pull all its resources together and thus achieve its political progress by constitutional and lawful means."

* * *

What or who is "it" is not made quite clear. But let's hope it will duly respond, pull up its socks and get busy with political progress on good and respectable lines.

* * *

We are not so sure about the "loyalty" of this League, however. It included in the resolu-

(Continued in Column 6)

LOTHIAN'S AUNT SALLIES

Costly And Futile Odyssey Of Franchise Committee

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

I have been reading the report of the Indian Franchise Committee, not for instruction or recreation, but because it is one of the painful duties of a journalist to make himself acquainted with official reports of this kind. I would have gladly been spared the task. I confess I have skipped a good many pages and merely glanced over some others, for there is a limit to the extent to which the patience of the most conscientious journalist can be taxed. The whole thing leaves one gasping—both with exhaustion after wading through so many pages of dull writing, unrelieved by a single original thought and overloaded with repetitions of the obvious, as well as with astonishment that so much time and money should have been wasted over a production which any hack political writer, or an intelligent college student could have produced.

A COSTLY ODYSSEY.

Seven members of Parliament were brought from England at great expense to the Indian taxpayer to carry out this investigation the result of which is worthless. With them were associated, ten Indian publicists—I can't call them leaders of opinion because they don't lead anything or anybody—and these together with a retired I.C.S. with a title in front and eight letters of the alphabet after his name, were careering about the country at a huge cost for more than three months finding out things which are the A. B. C of and known to every tyro in the field of Indian politics. It takes about 250 pages for them to communicate the result of all this extravagant and futile industry to the public and in the end we find that their conclusion is, that the Central Legislature which is to be doubled in membership is to be elected on the old Franchise, while Provincial Councils are to be elected on a franchise which is to bring the provincial electorate up to a total of about 36,000,000 voters—that is to say about 14 per cent. of the whole population of British India.

A DANGEROUS PROPOSAL.

That is the furthest extent of popular government which Lord Lothian and his colleagues think it safe to confer upon India for the present—or at any rate the majority of them. A minority of the Liberals who co-operated on the Committee and agree with most of the recommendations, wanted to have adult franchise at least in the large cities and towns, but the rest were against them. I should have been against them.

I should have been against them too. I can imagine nothing more dangerous than a patchwork system of this kind, giving adult franchise in some areas and not in others. The only salvation of the country lies in fully responsible government, based on an electorate which will give every adult male or female a voice to the extent of one vote each for the Central as well as the Provincial legislatures. And I don't believe there need be any difficulty about it, if people will make up their minds to it.

FEARFUL DIFFICULTIES.

But the Lothian Committee have found all sorts of difficulties in the way. The whole of this part of the report is an elaboration of Lord Lothian's broadcast speech in Madras, which was made at an early stage of the Committee's career. That speech showed that the Chairman of the Committee had come here with a mind stocked with pre-conceived ideas. The report now shows what a waste of time this enquiry has been, for it brings out at great length and in much detail exactly what Lord Lothian evidently had in his mind at the start.

PRETENTIOUS DOCUMENT.

Like the Simon Report the Lothian Report is a pretentious survey of various conditions and phenomena in the different Indian provinces which are well-known to everybody in this country and the few people in England who have given much attention and study to Indian questions. For other people, who choose to read it, if any, it may perhaps have an academic interest. But it will be hailed by the British press, probably as a historic document of great weight and importance, revealing to the world in brilliantly written pages facts about India of absorbing and novel interest—discovered one might think for the first time—and clearly establishing the fact that India is not yet, and in fact a long way off being, fit for full democratic government. I should not be surprised if by the time the document has been fully boosted, they will not have the audacity to hoist it into the rank of a "best-seller" like the Simon Report, the sale or distribution of which was artificially promotoed by devious official methods and tremendous propaganda in the British press.

LOTHIAN'S AUNT SALLIES.

The Committee commence with the enunciation of the sound proposition that "adult suffrage is the only method to which absolute equality of political rights can be secured by adult suffrage." It goes on, platitudinously, to inform the simple-minded reader that, "any form of restricted franchise necessarily infringes the principle of equality between individuals in some degree," and to enunciate a number of other school-boy maxims of the same kind. Having set up this idol it proceeds to hurl "difficulties" at it like an Aunt Sally until it is battered out of recognition. And the process is repeated with every other democratic principle that comes in its way.

To commence with the Presiding Officer is the "bottle-neck of the polling system" and the number of "presiding officers of the necessary character and competence" is nowhere adequate, to say nothing of polling clerks who would be required in large numbers.

NOT ENOUGH POLICE!

Then there are the inefficiency—I beg pardon, inefficiency—of the Police, the difficulty of polling the women voters and all sorts of other administrative difficulties, which, despite the fact that India has the most efficient Civil Service and the most wonderful administrative system in the world, cannot be overcome.

Finally there are the "more general arguments." There is the problem of huge numbers involved, larger than have ever been dealt with before in the history of the world. Two hundred and fifty-six million is a large number, of course, but if you take the provinces separately their figures of population are in no way abnormal as compared with countries where adult franchise exists, and as each province would have to work out the thing for itself, I don't see why we should have this bogey of the huge population of the whole of India set up to impress us with the idea that the introduction of adult franchise is an impossibility.

THE OLD VICIOUS CIRCLE.

We next come to the problem of literacy. "Literacy," says the Report very wisely, "is by itself no test of wisdom, character or political ability and illiteracy by no means implies that the individual is not capable of casting a vote on matters within the range of his own knowledge and experience." It even goes so far as to admit that the Indian villager is a fairly shrewd person. So you might have supposed that there is no earthly reason why the Indian villager, illiterate as he may be, should not have the vote. But here again the Report sets up an unarguable proposition to knock it down again like an Aunt Sally.

IMPEDIMENT OF ILLITERACY.

The Indian villager with all his shrewdness can read neither books nor newspapers—it's his luck that he can't read this report—and is therefore dependent for what he can learn on the conversation of his neighbours, most of whom are illiterate also. This makes it more difficult for him to cast a "discerning vote" than for the literate voter who can read newspapers, books and magazines

"Illiteracy," says the writer of the Report, always ready with a platitude, "can be broken down only by universal primary education and this is a matter of time and in proportion as it takes place the electoral problem will be simplified. "But for the present it would be unwise to ignore the impediment which illiteracy creates to the successful working of democracy based upon adult franchise."

THE OLD STORY.

The old story! Having failed to educate the people, you tell them they can't have the vote because they are not educated. And you can count on it that unless they have the vote, they will never be educated—a thoroughly safe and sound proposition for keeping genuine Democracy at bay.

But there is a somewhat formidable logical difficulty up against the Lothian Committee. Their recommendations involve the enfranchisement of considerable numbers of illiterates. If there is no sound objection to giving the vote to one illiterate why should other illiterates be excluded on the ground that they would not be able to give a "discerning" vote. I can understand the argument that adult franchise is too stupendous a proposition for India at the present time, although I do not accept it, but I cannot follow the logic of setting up illiteracy as an argument against universal adult franchise while proposing a scheme which enfranchises millions of illiterate men and women.

SCHOOLS AND THE RIOTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—in view of the continuous and spasmodic riots, stray assaults and general insecurity of life and even property, do you not consider it expedient that the schools and high schools be opened late by a week or two, at least till the situation improves and becomes normal? In the present anxious days, even if the schools, high schools, and colleges open from the 10th June, many a student will find it difficult to attend their institutions due to the long distance between them and their homes—some in the suburbs—and the great anxiety that will be felt by the parents and relations need hardly be pointed out.

It is hence necessary that the authorities of various institutions concerned, take up this suggestion and timely announce their decision through the press.—Yours etc.

GOPAL KRISHNA MODI
Balaji Road,
Surat.
June, 1.

INDIA'S STEEL KING PASSES AWAY

Death Of Sir Dorab Tata In A German Sanatorium

PRINCELY GIFT TO NATION

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death, at Badkissingen, Germany, of Sir Dorab J. Tata, the great Bombay industrialist.

The sad event occurred at 2-50 a. m. on Friday, June 3. Sir Dorab was 73 years old at the time of his death.

Lady Tata died a year ago in England.

LAST MEMBER.

Sir Dorab Tata is the last of the famous House of Tatas, there being no male member now left to continue the line of Jamshed Tata.

The last great act of Sir Dorab Tata was to form a trust to which he left money and properties to the extent of about three crores of rupees. Income from the trust properties is to be utilised for cosmopolitan charities.

A GREAT HOUSE

Son of a great industrialist Sir Dorab maintained the highest traditions of his family as the leading industrial house of India and carried to fruition and fulfilment the ideas, projects and schemes of his great father, the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata.

News of the death was received with feelings of pained surprise in the city which Sir Dorab left only in the middle of last month for the sake of his health. The end appears to have come rather suddenly.

FUNERAL CEREMONY.

Arrangements for the uthamna ceremony are being made in Bombay. The Uthamna ceremony will take place at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, at 4 p.m. on Sunday, June 5.

SHREWD JUDGE OF MEN

Before his death the late Mr. Jamshed Tata had conceived a number of vast industrial projects, but he left them either in an infant stage or even without giving them a material shape. It was left to his illustrious son to execute his great father's schemes, and he did his work thoroughly, thanks to his great ability, and enterprise and also to his uncanny shrewdness in selecting lieutenants to carry out his plans and assess him in his work. He made service with the Tatas a very attractive proposition in fact more attractive at times than the Government service. He scoured countries and continents far and wide for expert, and drafted a good many Americans into his industrial works.

A man of firm, will and character, initial failure never daunted him and he persisted, with the result that the Tatas hold a foremost a place among the regenerators of modern India in the world of industry and trade.

THE CONCERNS.

Among the well-known Tata concerns are the Tata Iron and Steel Company of Jamshedpur, which is unique of its kind in India and receives State subsidies and also special tariff protection,

One of the finest and most cherished possessions of Sir Dorabji Tata was the Jubilee Diamond, which he purchased in England for £200,000 or nearly as Rs. 30,00,000 some years ago.

mostly as a result of the eminent services done by the firm during the war when railway material was urgently needed and supplied from Tatanagar, and also as a result of the realisation of the necessity of the Government sheltering a great key industry.

Tata Hydro-electric was a superb venture and has been a great success, American talent having been freely imported to improve it. The Tata Oil Mill industry was, again, another departure from tradition and represented an attempt to utilise on a large scale the vast natural resources of the country, South India in particular. The Tata Industrial Bank, which was none too flourishing, has been absorbed into the Central Bank of India.

The latest project of the Tatas is to run an air line across the country from Karachi to the South, and it is in the course of realisation.

GREAT SPORTSMAN

Keen Interest In Cricket

Sir Dorab Tata was a great sportsman and a patron of sports-men. He gave liberal donations both in and out of Bombay for encouraging sports among his countrymen. He took a lively interest in the visit in 1912, of the Indian cricket team in England, led by the Maharajah of Patiala in 1912.

He was president of the Indian Olympic Council and financed the Indian contingent to Paris in 1924. He followed with the keenest interest the progress of Mr. Gilligan's cricket team in India in 1926.

SIR D. TATA'S GIFT

Over Three Crores For Charity

Sir Dorabji Tata, ever since his wife's death last year, had been anxious to make some kind of settlement of his enormous properties both movable and immovable, and before sailing recently, he had the trust deed prepared by his lawyers. It was executed on March 11 and covers property worth over three crores of rupees. It followed the same lines as the Wadia Charities Trust and was to come into operation after his death.

The trustees of the fund are Sir Dorabji Tata, Lady Ratan Tata, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Mr. Sorabji D. Saklatwala, Mr. Jehangir R. D. Tata, Mr. Jiwaji D. Gandhi, and Mr. N. M. Mazumdar.

INCURABLE DISEASES RESEARCH.

Sir Dorabji also set apart a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for instituting scholarships for research work in connection with what are known as incurable diseases. It is proposed to encourage research in these directions in any part of the world and to award a substantial reward to those who are successful in their efforts.

Sir Dorab J. Tata was born on August 27, 1859. He married Meherbai, daughter of Mr. H. H. Bhabha. He was educated in Bombay and after passing through the university went up to Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was later made an honorary fellow.

Died Of Heart Failure

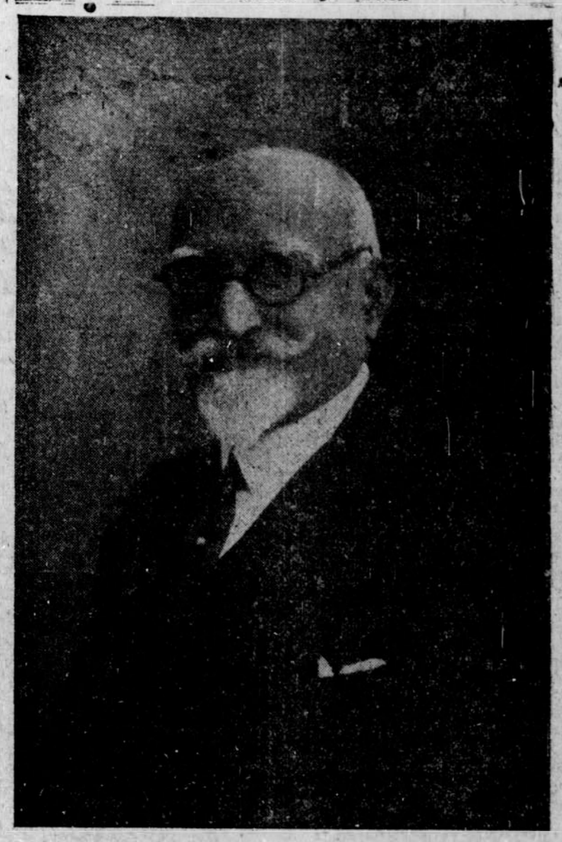
LONDON, June 3.

Sir Dorab Tata died of heart-failure in the presence of his Indian doctor, Mr. Patel. Sir Dorab arrived at Badkissingen for cure on May 3.—Reuter.

VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH OBSERVES MOURNING

Owing to the death of Sir Dorab J. Tata (Life Member) the Victoria Swimming Bath, the bath will be closed for the whole day in memory of the deceased.

Sir Dorab J. Tata



Cementing Bonds Of Friendship

(Continued from previous page.)

rear of Red Russia with its rich oil fields in the Caucasus, and picturesque Crimea, then Turkey also can expect considerable moral and material support from Russia in its turn.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

It has been announced officially that as the first result of the visit of Ismet Pasha, Turkey obtained from Soviet Russia a credit of 8,000,000 American dollars for a period of twenty years. This credit is the first credit Soviet Russia ever made to any foreign country. And, it is a proof of the economic progress of this country. As the result of the successful completion of the Five-Years' Plan, Soviet Russia has developed its industry, particularly, the manufacture of agricultural machinery.

Turkey, Afghanistan and Persia which are agricultural countries, but with most backward methods of cultivation, undoubtedly, need modern agricultural machinery, but owing to their economic weakness they cannot afford to buy the American and European machines which are too expensive for these poor Oriental countries.

NEW ERA OPENED.

The Soviet credit to Turkey opens a new era for the backward agricultural countries of Orient and there is every reason to believe that many other Oriental countries will also try and will surely obtain similar credit as has already been obtained by Kemalist Turkey.

OPPORTUNE VISIT.

Ismet Pasha and his suite arrived in Moscow at a most eventful time at the time when all U.S.S.R. was preparing to celebrate the First of May celebration. Great was the surprise of the foreign diplomats when on the occasion of the 1st May military parade that was held at the Red Square of Moscow Ismet Pasha shouted aloud "Long Live Red Army," "Long Live Soviet Russia., the Reliable Friend of Turkey."

COAL MINES BILL PASSED

LONDON, June 3.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Coal Mines Bill by 291 votes to 52.—Reuter.

Birthday Parade At Poona

POONA, June 3.

In spite of a smart drizle early this morning which is the first indication of the betting in of the monsoon in Poona a large crowd turned out to witness the parade in honour of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday. The Governor was present in State and after inspecting the troops took the salute.—A.P.

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KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST

LLOYD BARRAGE ENGINEER'S LUCK

SIMLA, June 2.

The following are the recipients of King's Birthday Honours:—

C. I. E.

Mr. J. C. Nixon, I.C.S., Temporary Joint Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India (on leave); Mr. L. K. Hyder, Member, Public Services Commission, Government of India; Mr. G. P. Hogg, I.C.S., Commissioner, Burdwan Division; Col. N. C. Bannatyne, Commander, 1st Infantry Brigade (on leave); Mr. A. Latifi, I.C.S., Secretary, Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference; Mr. T. Lister, I.C.S., Secretary, Reforms Office, Burma; Mr. C. H. Gidney, Secretary, N. W. F. P. Government; Mr. T. J. A. Craig, Inspector General of Police, Bengal; Mr. R. D. Richmond, Chief Conservator, Forests, Madras; Col. H. M. Mackenzie, Inspector-General of Civil Hospital Punjab; Col. H. R. Baynes Reed, Burma Independent District; Mr. E. C. Niven, Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, Rangoon; Mr. E. J. Rowlandson, Commissioner of Police, Madras; Mr. R. G. Bordon, I.C.S., Collector of Nasik; Mr. J. H. Darwin, I.C.S., Collector, U. P.; Captain M. J. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy; Mr. S. C. Mould, Superintending Engineer, Lloyd Barrage; Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Postmaster-General, Bombay; Lt.-Col. W. E. Beazley, lately Staff Officer to Military Adviser in Chief, Indian States Forces; Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage; Mr. Nabi Baksh Muhammed Husain, Chief Minister, Bhawalpur State; Mr. Shah Muhammed Yahya, Barrister, Monghyr and Mr. D. H. Mehta, Retired Sanitary Commissioner of Baroda State.

O.B.E.

Mr. M. Kesava Pai, Director Tuberculosis Institute, Madras; Major R.W. Barker, Deputy Commissioner, Insein; Mr. W.L. Barretto, Deputy Commissioner, Pyapon District, Burma; Mr. U San Baw, President, Karen National Society, Tharrawaddy and Prome Districts; Mr. H.E. Flint, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma; Mr. M.S. Gregory, Chief Personnel Officer, N.W.R.; Mr. U On Gyaw, District Supdt. of Police, Tharrawaddy; Mr. Moghul Baz Khan, Assistant Political Officer, Khyber; Mr. Maneklal Lallubhai, Assistant Collector Salt Revenue, Thana Range, Bombay; Mr. F.T. Morehead, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Insein, Burma; Mr. Balwantsingh Puri, Red Cross Society; Mr. J.K. Stranford, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, Burma; Mr. C.W. Scott, Indian Forest Service, Burma; Mr. C.G. Stewart, District Police Superintendent, Burma; Major D.R. Thomas, Chemical Examiner to the Punjab Government; Mr. A.J.S. White, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, Burma; Mr. G.W.M. Woods, Indian Forest Service, Burma and Mr. E.C.B. Walton, Hydro-Electric Engineer, U.P.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal has been awarded to Mrs. Beadon Principal Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi; Miss H.M. Franklin, Medical Superintendent, Lady Reading Hospital, Simla; Lady Jackson (wife of ex-Governor of Bengal); Mrs. Mackenzie, (wife of Principal, Wilson College, Bombay); Miss J.A. Mereddie, Chief Inspectress of Girls' School, U.P.; Revd. G. Carstairs, Missionary Church of Scotland and Ajmere Merwara; Mr. A.H. Henderson, Medical Missionary, American Baptist Mission, Taunggyi, Burma; Revd. E.H. Lewis, Secretary, London Missionary Society, Bellary, Madras; Mr. C.E. Vail, Surgeon and Physician, American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Miraj, Bombay.

BAR TO KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

Bar to Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal has been awarded to Rai Bahadur Lala Mathra Das, Honorary Surgeon to Viceroy and Mr. E. Muir of the Mission for Lepers, Calcutta.

RAJA (HEREDITARY).

Raja (Hereditary) has been conferred on the Chief of Sangli.

DEWAN BAHADURS.

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur Vijiaragavulu Chetti Garu, Contractor, Public Works Department, Madras; Saturnin Louis Mathias, Planter, Mangalore, Madras Presidency; Narasimha Ayyangar Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Secretary, Government of Madras, Mr. Gopaldas Hassanand Keswani C. E. Acting Executive Engineer, Khipre Division, Sind; Mr. Dongarsingh Ramji Patil, M. L. C., President, District Local Board, East Kandesh, Bombay Presidency.

KHAN BAHADURS.

Mr. Jehangir Ruttonjee Colabawala, Executive Engineer, Rohri Canal at Sukkur, Sind; Mr. Mahomed Din Mahkumdin, Assistant Engineer, Left Work Division, Sukkur, Sind; Mr. Manekji Ratanji Davar, Senior Assistant Secretary to Government of Bombay, Revenue Department; Mr. Hassanally Sher Muhammad Merchant, Kuria, Bombay, Suburban District; Mr. Muhammad Enus, Chairman Alibag Municipality, Kolaba District, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Ardeshir Kolabhai, Forest Contractor, Dangs, Surat District; Mr. Muhammad Sala Huddin Walad Karimuddin, Magistrate, Poona, Mr. Aaron Elijah Bhorupkar, Engineer (retired), His Majestys Mint, Bombay.

RAO BAHADURS

Mr. Bulchand Sanada Thadani Survey Officer, Lloyd Barrage, Sind, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Tharumal Bilaram Zamindar, Nawabshah District, Sind, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Krishnaradi Basappa Bhadrapur, Acting Collector of Kaira, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Ramchandar Vithalrao Vandekar, M. L. C., Landlord, Bombay; Mr. Annappa Phadeppa Chaugyle, pleader and chairman, District School Board Belgaum, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Bhaskar Moreshwar Vighnay, District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

KHAN SAHIBS.

Mr. Shitabkhan Ahmedkhan Pathan, Mamlatdar of Jambusar; Broach District; Mr. Muhammad Daini Alibaksh Sidiki Chitnis to the Revenue officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, Sind; Mr. Fazladdin Khajelal, Deputy Superintendent of Poona District; Mr. Maroof Shah Muhammad Shah Ghat Sarang, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, Bombay; Mr. Kesubha Bapubha Talukdar and Honorary Magistrate Ranpur, Ahmedabad District; Mr. Khudiyarkhan Asakhusenkhan Pathan, Member Ahmedabad Municipality; Mr. Manek Hormasjee Dadachanjee, Honorary Member of League of Helping hand, Bombay; Mr. Maulvi Muhammad Hanif Hasansahib Moulvi and Merchant, Sholapur; Burhankhan Ismailkhan Lodi, Superintendent of Salt Revenue (Retired), Karachi.

JAPANESE PLANS IN SIBERIA

Soviet's Warning

LONDON, May 31.

According to the Soviet organ "Izvestia" the latest news in the Far-East arouses the gravest anxiety in Russia where developments are awaited with tense feelings. Articles from Japanese Press are quoted reflecting the intentions of military element in Japan to capture Soviet Far-Eastern territory up to Lake Baikal, with a view to creating a pro-Japanese independent Siberia.

The "Izvestia" warns the Japanese against trying to frighten Soviet Russia, which has now an efficient fighting Army, "because, if they attempt to bite off a bit of Siberia they will break their teeth."

Mr. Fenner Brockway has information from Moscow confirming the general belief in Japanese designs being partly instigated by European Imperialist.

Mr. Brockway adds that the war in the East would inevitably involve western Powers.—"Hindu" cable.

GHUZNAVI GRUMBLES

Bengal Electorates Issue ...

CALCUTTA, June 2.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi and Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy have issued a joint statement in connection with the All-India Muslim League Council held in Delhi on May 30. They say: "Whether the abstention from participating in the Delhi deliberations of the League Council by Bengal Muslims was intentional or accidental, the Council of the League in view of the grave issues involved, should not have precipitated action and approved the resolution of the Bengal Muslim League passed on April 3 without previously ascertaining the opinion of leading Muslims and Muslim organisations in Bengal. The view of the majority of Bengal Muslims on the electorate issue is well known and the action of the Council of League in the absence of Bengal Muslims was inexpedient and impolitic."—A. P.

BRITISH WOMEN'S GOLF

Miss Wilson Wins Championship

LONDON, June 2.

At Saunton to-day in final of British Women's Golf Championship over thirty-six holes Miss Enid Wilson beat Miss Montgomery 7 and 6.

Miss Wilson led one up at the end of the morning round, the last nine holes of which were halvel. She turned even up in the second round, and the tenth, eleventh and twelfth holes were halved.—Reuter

LEE BEAT LACOSTE

French Tennis Surprise

AUTEUIL, June 2.

In the fourth round of the French Lawn Tennis Championship, Lee of the British Davis Cup team beat Lacoste 6/2, 6/4, 4/6, 7/5.

It fell to an Englishman, whose tactics almost resemble Lacoste's own, to be the man to put the Frenchman to a supreme test. Both played magnificent tennis, Lee proving himself to be a front ranker.

In the fourth round of the men's singles Cochet beat Hughes 6/4, 6/3, 4/6, 6/4.

In the fourth round of the women's singles, Fraulein Aussem, the Wimbledon champion, who had recently been ill, had to abandon the match after two sets had been played, owing exhaustion, Miss Nuthall thus winning the match 5/7, 6/4.—Reuter.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD

Insurance Companies' Loss

LAHORE, June 2.

After a trial lasting two years, judgment was delivered in the case of the alleged conspiracy by eight men and one woman to defraud several insurance companies in respect of several thousand rupees.

According to prosecution, the accused during 1927 entered into a conspiracy at Amritsar and Patiala to cheat the Bharat Insurance Company of Rs. 35,000, Prudential Insurance Company of Rs. 30,000 and the Lakshmi and other Insurance Companies of large sums of money, by dishonestly getting one Sadhu Singh accused, insured as Gurditsingh, Rais and landlord of Patiala and by falsely declaring his death induced the insurance companies to deliver the said amounts to one Paro, whom the accused represented as Mohinder Kaur, widow of the deceased Sardar.

Mr. Ramnath Luthra, Special Magistrate, sentenced Sadhu Singh, Chanan Singh, Amarsingh and Ramprashad to five years' rigorous imprisonment; Chandersen and Nathasingh to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Paro Devi was ordered to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 for two years while Santram and Lachiram were acquitted.—A.P.

PILING STONES ON TRAIN TRACK

Six Bombay Persons Arrested At Lonavla

POONA, June 2.

Six persons from Bombay, two women, two men and two students were arrested by the Railway Police at Lonavla on Wednesday under Sections 121 and 126 of the Railway Act. On Tuesday evening, it is alleged, the party while crossing the railway lines between D. Cabin and Nangergaon Ghat near Lonavla Railway Station put stones on both the up and down lines. The Deccan Queen was expected to pass the spot in a short while and the gateman remonstrated with the accused who, it is reported, assaulted him. The Deccan Queen a little later passed over the stones which fortunately were not large and were crashed.—A. P.

JAMNAGAR OFFICIAL

Mr. N. R. Green, Traffic Superintendent and Executive Engineer of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway will officiate as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Loco. and Carr. Superintendent and Store-Keeper of the J. & D. Railway in addition to his duties during the absence of Mr. F. C. Nissen, proceeding to Europe on six months' leave by the s.s. "Malva" sailing from Bombay on May 28.

Mr. Green, in addition to the above duties, will officiate from the same date as Commissioner of Ports in Nawanagar State, as Commander W. G. A. Bourne has also proceeded to England on four months' leave.

COLOURED CREW FIRED IT!

New Theory In Liner Disaster

MARSEILLES, June 2.

The theory prevails that the fire in the "Georges Phillippar", the French liner who was burnt in the gulf of Aden, was deliberately started by the coloured members of the crew interfering with the dynamos and increasing the voltage so as to cause wholesale fusing.

According to the circumstantial story of one of the officers of the Georges Phillipar, the French journalist, M. Albert Londres was drowned, not incinerated in his cabin. The Officer says that he saw M. Londres put his head out of the port hole and shout for help. The officer tied a length of hosepiping to the deckrail which was lowered to the port-hole. Confident that M. Londres would be able to climb unassisted, the officer then rushed to the help lower the boats. Londres swarmed up the piping, but just as he was reaching the deckrail, the piping snapped, possibly burned through, and M. Londre fell into the sea. He was never seen again.—Reuter.

Action Against "Offending" Members Of Lahore Municipality

SIMLA, June 3.

The Associated Press understands that the Punjab Government have no intention at present of superseding the Lahore Municipality but the question of taking actin against the offending members is under consideration in the light of material available to the Government. It is further understood that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour given currency in some quarters that there is a difference of opinion among the members of the Punjab Government with respect to the Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Bill.—A.P.

TARIFFS DO THE TRICK

LONDON, June 2.

How tariffs were benefiting Britain was indicated by a statement in the House of Commons that 123 new undertakings established in Britain by foreign concerns during the past seven months were now at work. The countries included Germany, (65 cases), France (11), United States (9), Holland (6) and others (32).

COAL CRISIS AVERTED

LONDON, June 2.

By a narrow majority the National Conference of Miners' Federation yesterday reached a decision which averts the crisis in the coal-mining industry over the coal mines bill now before Parliament. The effect of the resolution passed at the Conference is to leave the Executive of the federation free to carry on negotiations on the bill.—B. O. W.

Aerial Training

LONDON, June 2.

Venice.—Signor Mussolini has approved of a proposal to establish a training centre for trans-oceanic aerial navigation in Rome. This is the outcome of a suggestion made by the trans-Atlantic aviator, Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, at the International Congress of Trans-Oceanic Airmen here.—Reuter.

C. P. CONFERENCE ARRESTS

217 In All: 94 Let Off

NAGPUR, June 2.

The total arrests in connection with the "Provincial Conference" number 217 of whom 17 were put up for trial and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each, 94 let off and the remainder remanded till June 6.—A. P.

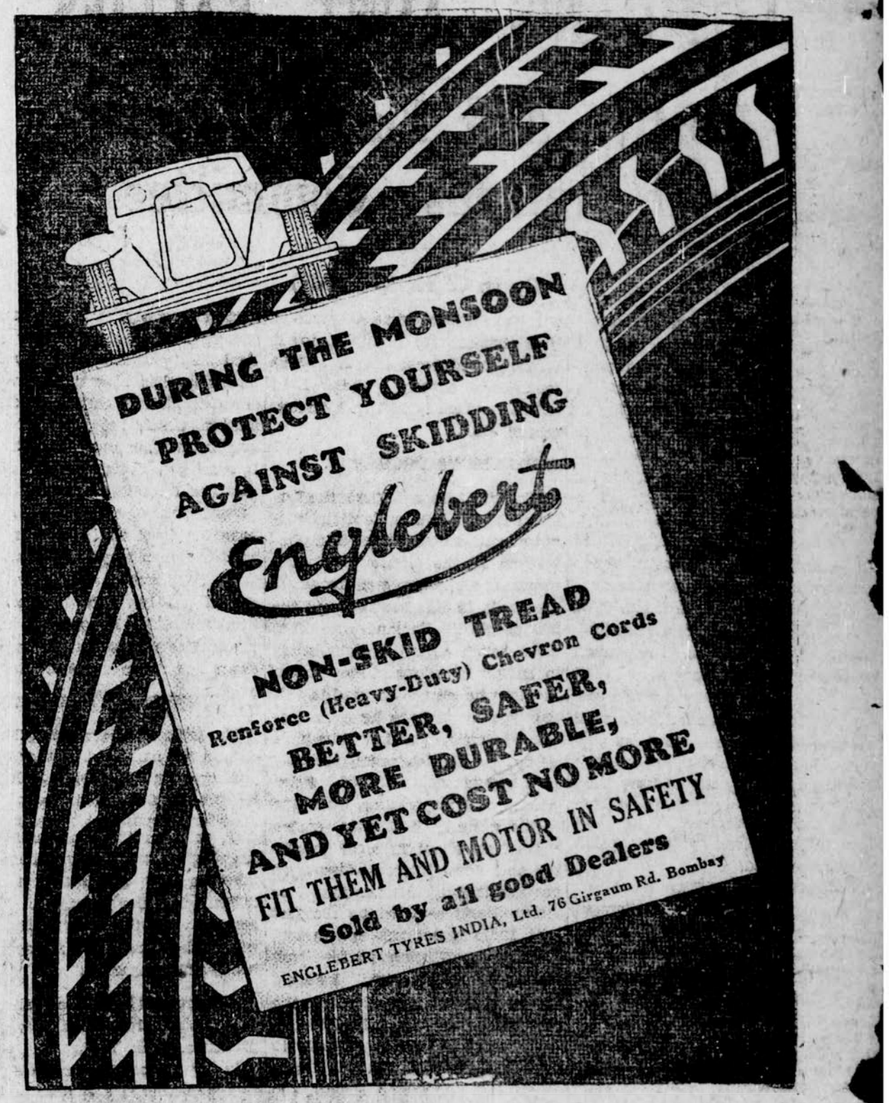
Glasgow Indian Union

Sjt. G. C. Roy, Hon. Information Secretary, of the Glasgow Indian Union writes from Glasgow:—

"In Glasgow there is a well-organised body of Indians called the "Glasgow Indian Union".

Realising the difficulties met by the newcomers in this country and also the lack of information to those who intend to come over here, the Glasgow Indian Union has taken up the task of offering help to them. In case any individual student wishes to consult we will be glad to supply full information about the University and the various Colleges in Glasgow.

Some general information regarding exemptions, etc., has been sent to the Principals of most of the Colleges of India."



ABUSE OF ORDINANCE

NO BELITTLING OF GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORITY

Indian Press On "Chronicle" Security Case

Writing editorially on "Sir Samuel Hoare on the "Bombay Chronicle" Case" the "Daily Herald" of Lahore says:

If Sir Samuel Hoare reads the article in question, he will find that instead of belittling the Government's authority, the "Bombay Chronicle", right through the Bombay crisis, has been urging on the rioters to abstain from the blood-thirsty madness and the Government to take strong measures to keep the peace in the city. Its offence has been that it criticised the Government for not having taken adequate steps in advance to prevent the occurrence of the riots on a ghastly scale. No Government, however well-meaning, can ask for immunity from criticism in face of what has happened. A Government is responsible for the protection of lives and property. When lives and property are destroyed, is not a newspaper entitled to discuss whether the Government measures were timely or belated, whether adequate previous attention could not have averted the crisis or at any rate made it less gruesome?.....

ABUSE OF ORDINANCE.

It is not the "Bombay Chronicle" which was malicious in its criticism which was justified and necessary under the circumstances. The Government of Bombay were unfair in taking advantage of the ordinance and suppressing the right of legitimate expression of opinion at a time when the events in Bombay called for criticism. Why do the riots continue to break out in Bombay? Why was not Martial Law declared in the affected parts of the city and enforced for a whole month?

Why should not Sir Samuel Hoare order the prosecution of the editor or the writer if he was guilty of "any malicious attempt"? Why this abuse of the ordinance for a non-Civil Disobedience purpose? The very fact that no action is taken against the editor of the paper or the writer of the articles shows that there is no case against him.

RAID ON PRESS LIBERTIES.

We are confident that if action is taken under the ordinary law, for the articles in question, against their author, or the editor or the publisher of the "Chronicle" they will come out with flying colours. We strongly deprecate the interference with the rights and liberties of the Press under the ordinance as we are convinced that such interference is not calculated to strengthen the hands of the constitutionalists some of whom have begun to despair.

QUESTIONS FOR HOARE

"The Leader" (Allahabad) writes: 'Sir Samuel Hoare had no information' and 'promised to inquire regarding the nature of the articles.' He did not say he would make inquiry why a double security had been demanded. This is one point. Another is this. When he 'had no information' he might well have been content, and it would have been fair if he had been content, with the promise to inquire. But he was not. He introduced into the answer the 'obiter dictum,' 'any malicious attempt to belittle the Government's authority at a critical moment was tantamount to incitement to disorder.' At least, 'he considered' it was. Some questions arise for answer. (1) What was there to show that Mr. Horniman's article was 'malicious'? (2) How was it an 'attempt to belittle the Government's authority? (3) What exactly is 'belittling' 'Government's authority'? If Government's efficiency, or the wisdom or justice of an act, a method or an omission of the Government or of a particular Government or of an officer or some officers of a Government be called in question, would that amount to an 'attempt to belittle the Government's authority and would it be malicious'? (4) What is 'a critical moment'? Mr. Horniman's article related to the Bombay communal riot and was published after the worst phase of the riot was over; after the corner had been turned. What circumstance, if any in particular, had Sir Samuel Hoare in mind when he spoke of 'a critical moment'? (5) What was there in the article which was or could be interpreted as being in effect an 'incitement to disorder'? An officer holding the high office of his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India ought to be precise in the expression of his opinions on matters of consequence. (6) Was the Ordinance under which the Government of Bombay acted, or any of the Ordinances, made and promulgated in connection with the Bombay or any other communal riot, or with the civil disobedience movement in one or another of its manifestations? Why then was action taken under it when the article had nothing to do with that campaign?

MONSOON OPENS IN BOMBAY

Rains In Konkan

BOMBAY, Friday.

Monsoon opened in Bombay last night with a few brisk showers about 11 o'clock. There was rain of and on afterwards in the night and this morning. The sky is threatening and more rain is expected.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, June 3.

The May monsoon remains strong in Lower Burma where nearly general rain has fallen. Local rain has also fallen in Upper Burma, and Assam and a few falls are reported from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Nearly general thunderstorm rain has occurred in Malabar and Konkan with local rain in Madras Deccan and few falls in Southeast Madras, Mysore and South Hyderabad. The weather has been disturbed in North-West India and fairly widespread duststorms have occurred in the Punjab and a few thundershowers in the North-West Frontier Province.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu three inches; Victoria Point and Tavoy two; Amherst and Rangoon one; Gwa, Mony a half; Mergui, Bassein, Diamond Island Akyab, Minbu and Mayamyo a quarter; Darbhanga three; Dibrugarh and Shillong one; Sibsagar, Barisal and Jessore a half; Miranshah a quarter; Raichur three; Cochin two; Karwar, Khandala, Bangalore one; Ratnagiri, Trivandrum and Kurnool three-quarters; Matheran, Marmagao, Mahabaleshwar, Calicut, Anantpur and Coonoor a half; Trichinopoly and Coimbatore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Arakan and Pegu and continue elsewhere in Burma and in Malabar and Konkan and scattered falls will occur in Northeast India and Deccan. A few thunder showers may also occur in North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and Punjab.—A. P.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

LONDON, June 2.

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£129300000
Public Deposits	18800000
Other Deposits	£124100000
Government Securities	£73900000
Other Securities	£37600000
Notes and Coin	£48900000
Notes in Circulation	£335400000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	34.29 p.c.

GERMAN REICHSBANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

BERLIN, June 2.

The Return of the German Reichsbank, issued to-day, gives the total note circulation at 3041000000 reichsmarks, an increase of 222000000 reichsmarks as compared with the previous week.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

The Union Bank Of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:--Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum on daily balances or at 4 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.

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Obtainable from all Chemists.
Bombay Agent:—
KEMP & CO., LTD.,
Bombay.

CHANGING HER FACE
Any woman not satisfied with her complexion can remove it and have a new one. The thin veil of stifling half-dead cuticle is an encumbrance, and should be removed to give the fresh vigorous young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.
There is a simple old-fashioned home remedy which will always do the work. Get some pure mercolized wax from your chemist and apply it at night like cold cream, washing it off in the morning. The mercolide will gently absorb all the lifeless skin, and leave a healthy and beautiful complexion, as fresh as a child's. Naturally, it takes with it all such facial blemishes as freckles, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. It is pleasant to use, effective and economical. The face so treated immediately looks years younger.

This METAL TOP means *longer life*
1. *Metal Top Prevents Bulging or Broken Seals*
2. *More Light* . . . . .
3. *Longer Life* . . . . .
4. *Real Economy* . . . .
5. *Exclusive Feature* . . .

METAL NO WAX RED CIRCLE

Made in U. S. A.
EVEREADY
TRADE MARK
FLASHLIGHTS & BATTERIES
—*they last longer*
9229 Patented throughout the World

"ZENITH"
Again First
Zenith has again won 1st Prize at Neuchatel Observatory for the eighth time in 9 years for the 6 Best Pocket and Deck Chronometers.
"ZENITH"
The Incomparable Watch
FAVRE LEUBA & Co., Ltd.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NO EVIDENCE TO PROVE CONSPIRACY

What Desai's Connection With "Chronicle" And "Herald" Indicates

MORE DEFENCE AGRUMENTS IN MEERUT CASE

(From Our Correspondent).
MEERUT, May 31.

Continuing his arguments after lunch on the 28th of May Mr. Sinha pointed out that after Mr. Desai's return to India there was no evidence which could indicate that his activities here were in furtherance of a conspiracy. There was no mention of Mr. Desai and his activities in any of the correspondence passing between the alleged co-conspirators here and abroad.

WITH "CHRONICLE" AND "HERALD."

If Mr. Desai had been of Communist inclination he being a journalist must surely have had some connection with some of the alleged Communist organs, eg., the 'Kranti'. He instead went and joined the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Indian National Herald."

DESAI'S NEW VENTURE.

As long as Mr. Desai was employed in the abovementioned paper he had not much field or prospects for his journalists career. He therefore naturally thought of starting a paper of his own. But instead of going and consulting any communist or anybody connected with the Conspiracy which he would hove undoubtedly done had he been of Communist leanings, he went to experienced men in journalism like Messrs. L. G. Khare, and K. P. Khadilkar. There was no evidence that he received any financial help or subsidy from any quarter and as one prosecution witness deposed he had ample means of his own The starting of the paper was an independent and individual attempt. The paper was uncontrolled either by the W.P.P. or the C.P.I. as there was utter absence of any discussion taking place with regard to it in the Party deliberations.

THE "SPARK."

The Prosecution allegation that the name "Spark" was chosen for Desai's paper because when translated into Russian it was "Eksra" a paper with which Lenin was at one time associated, was without foundation. On the other hand Mr. L. G. Khare, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" had deposed that it was he who had suggested this name amongst others for Mr. Desai's paper. If anybody, Mr. Sinha urged, had any idea of importing Communist ideas in the paper he would not have selected the name of a paper which Lenin at a later date criticised and condemned. The name of another Russian paper which when translated into English was "Forward" was more suitable as Lenin distinctly associated himself with it after he emerged as a leader of the "Bolsheviks".

"A CURIOUS FACT."

It was a curious fact Mr. Sinha pointed out that in none of the papers alleged to be the official organs of the W.P.P. viz., Kranti, Kirti, Ganavani, etc. was there no appreciative review of the Speak, though there were references in other daily papers of Bombay. It bore out one salient fact and that was that the Spark had no ideological connection and no fraternal relationship with them. He had not finished when the court rose for the day.

ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION

Applications For Nominations Invited

BOMBAY, June 1.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government of India invited applicatons for nominations of suitable Indian candidates for fellowships of the Rockfeller Foundation this year. The applications will be considered by the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association. The selected candidates will receive a monthly stipend of dollars 130, if single, and of dollars 182 if married, in addition to tuition and travelling expenses to and from the United States. During a period of residence in a hospital or other institution in the United States, which provides living accommodations, the stipend is dollar 40 a month for a single and dol. 100 a month for a married fellow.

CONDITIONS.

Fellowships granted by the International Health Board are designed to meet definite needs in the public health service. They are granted only to persons carefully selected for the work that needs to be done and with the understanding that the persons receiving them will, on the completion of their training, be appointed to important positions in the official health services of their own country or in schools of hygiene.

REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT.

1. In the selection of fellows high professional and scientific cualifications, as well as dependability and qualities of leadership, are sought.
2. Preference is given to applicants under 35 years of age.
3. Assurance should be given that the candidate will receive, and accept, an appropriate appoint went upon the completion of his fellowship.
4. All fellowships are granted by action of the Executive Committee of the Board.

APPLICATION FOR FELLOWSHIP.

The preliminary selection of candidates is made as a rule by the local representative of the Board in conference with the official health authorities. Applications, with supporting papers, are forwarded to the New York Office, for final action. These should include:—

5. A complete personal history record on forms provided.
6. A report of a medical examination by a reliable physician in the prescribed form.
7. A statement of special and graduate courses in medicine, science, and public health taken by the applicant; a list of his publications on medical and scientific subjects; a statement of his practical experience since receiving the doctorate.
8. A statement of the subjects the applicant desires to study under the fellowship.

Applications from candidates must be made in the prescribed form copies of which, if required, can be obtained from the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, Poona, and should be sent to him not later than the 7th June 1932

GUNMEN HOLD UP A NIGHT CLUB

Capture After Running Fight

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Greenwich Village, New York's artists' colony, was aroused by a desperate fight between police and two young gunmen who had made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up the Four Trees Restaurant, an exclusive night club. Mr. Wilson Tyrrell, one of those present, refused to obey the commands of the desperadoes, and was shot and gravely wounded.

The hold-up failed through the courage of a woman guest, who slipped out of the restaurant unnoticed and gave an alarm. The restaurant was crowded with 150 revellers when, at three o'clock this morning, the two bandits, Charles Regoagali and John Martin, entered and, drawing revolvers, ordered everybody to "stand and deliver." The guests were told to march in line and place their money and other valuables on the orchestra dais as they passed.

Mr. Tyrrell refused to obey, whereupon one of the raiders walked to his table and coldbloodedly shot him through the head. Women screamed and fainted while men picked up bottles and glasses and hurled them at the intruders. Becoming frightened, the gunmen dashed out, to be met by two members of a motor-car patrol summoned by wireless from the police headquarters.

The gunmen, retreating to the doorway, exchanged twenty shots with the police without injury on either side, and were eventually captured alive after a running fight.

POET LAUREATE

Should The Office Be Abolished?

In the House of Commons, Mr. Vyvyan Adams asked the Lord President of the Council if, in the best interests of literature, he would, at the end of the present holder's tenure, discontinue the office of Poet Laureate.

Mr. Baldwin: No, sir.

Mr. Adams: May I ask if in some way he cannot protect the cherished reputation of Mr. John Masefield, and, incidentally, that of Mr. William Shakespeare. against the recrudescence of those lamentable lines which it has ately been conceived to be the Laureate's boring and laborious duty to indite?

Mr. McEwen (C. Berwick and Haddington): Is he prepared to consider the possility of handing over the work of composing the odes which have been referred to to a Select Committee-

No answer was given.

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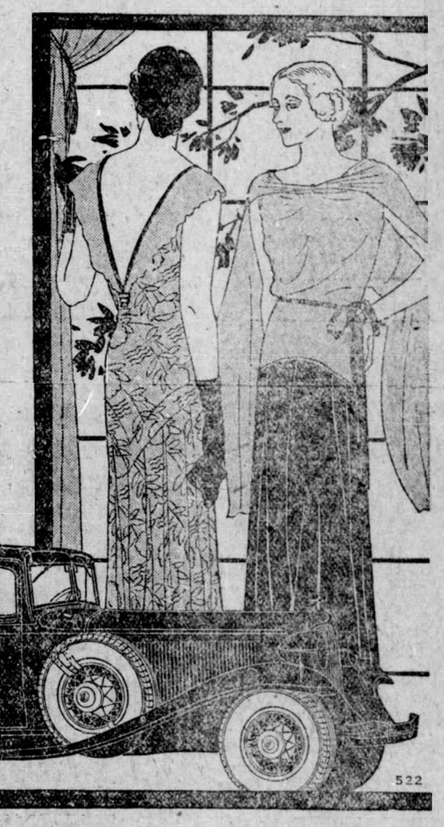

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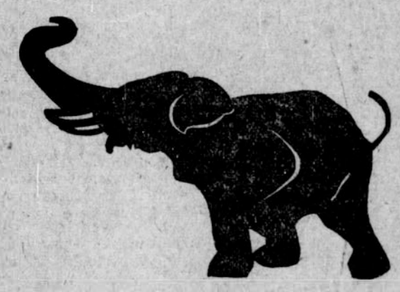

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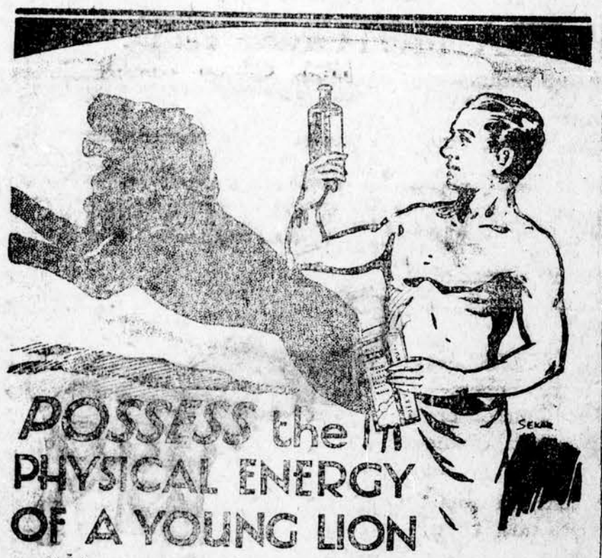

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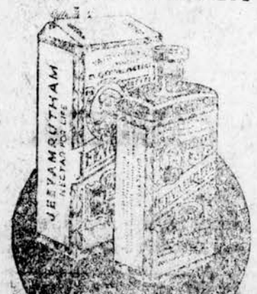

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LEADERS OF SPAIN TO-DAY

Vivid Pen-Pictures Of Remarkable Politicians

Dr. E. J. Dillon writes in the "Daily Teelegraph:—

After the proclammation of the Republic, the wheel of Spanish history began to revolve more rapidly than at any previous period since the restoration of the monarchy.

The rough-draft of a Liberal Constitution; the abrogation of capital punishment; the promulgation of religious liberty; the solemn renunciation of war "as an instrument of national policy"; the promise of home-rule to Catalonia and other provinces; the cutting short of officers' incursions into the sphere of politics; the equalisation of the sexes before the law; and a host of other radical reforms aroused world-wide interest and awakened new hopes. About 150 laws have been passed in a twelvemonth.

One is not surprised to learn that the attention of Sovietdom itself was arrested when word went forth that regenerate Spain was being made a "republic of workers." Whatever may be the practical value of that rough-draft, it cannot be gainsaid that the sentiments from which it emanated were noble, deep-rooted and highly creditable to its authors.

OBSTACLES TO REFORMS.

Unhappily, awkward obstacles barred the reformers' way to the realisation of several of these projects, which accordingly were diluted and weakened before they reached the Statute book. One interesting example of how this was compassed is worth recording. Retrenchment being a condition of all reform, it was decided to apply it to a number of supernumerary officials whose services were to be dispensed with, and to increase the salaries of the remainder. And an earnest appeal for compliance was made to the patriotism of all.

The authorities were gratified to note that the appeal they had made was received with dignified silence.

But subsequently the employees, having put their heads together, resolved to fulfill their duties strictly according to the letter, but without its spirit.

This they did by preparing for signature only documents dealing with the payment of monies which were owed by the Government, and laying aside those which related to debts owing to the Government. This act of sabotage prduced the intended effect: the super-numeraries were not dismissed, and it was brought home to the wiseacres of the administration that they were not working in a vacuum.

REPUBLICAN PREMIER.

In the Cortes the victorious parties fell naturally into two groups—Socialists and Republicans—and the latter split into two factions, headed by their most notable members—Lerroux and Azana respectively.

Senor Azana, the Premier, is a typical Castilian, and comes of an ancient, honourable and once well-to-do family. An ex-Civil Servant, he is a man of more than average ability with great capacity for work and true political vision. For years he made the organisation of the army his principle study, and he can speak on that subject with unquestioned authority.

His readiness in debate and fertility in expedients, combined with soundness of judgment, have earned for him an enviable reputation and great influence in the country. He possesses superabundant self-confidence, and the commanding temperament which enables one to form and lead a political party.

AUTOCRAT IN CORTES.

But at present his authority is such that he is able to dispense with a large Parliamentary phalanx, because he has the entire Cortes at his back. His gestures are often commands, and his frequent silences are supposed to possess cryptic meanings of which the legislature apparently has the secret. If, as his adversaries assert, his followers are but ciphers. Azana is undoubtedly the indicating number.

His sensational disclosure that Spain has no army, but only a shadowy simulacrum of one, probably disposed the Cortes to renounce war altogether.

Senor Azana has also become a master of Parliamentary strategy, and as a speaker who says only what is to the point he is listened to with rapt attention. His resourcefulness enables him to unravel Gordian knots like a juggler, but when necessary he does not hesitate to cut them.

Conscious of his qualities and mindful of his triumphs, he is wont to adopt a dictatorial tone which sounds harsh to the ears of opponents and sometimes to those of friends. He owes his position as head of the Cabinet and his influence as leader of the Cortes to his own powers and to the good use he has made of them.

Don Alejandro Lerroux is a much more familiar figure in Spanish politics. A born orator, and therefore a general favourite in the classical land of what Carlyle termed "melodious wind and soft sawder," he is not to be gauged by any standard but that provided by his country, his time, and his scrroundings.

MASTER OF ORATORY.

For a generation he has been preaching radicalism, republicanism, extreme anti-clericalism, and anti-federalism with unflagging zeal. He has mastered the secret of moving assemblies by stirring their emotions without unsettling their convictions.

When a speech by Lerroux is advertised in advance with a due flourish of trumpets, as it invariably is, people flock from all parts of the Peninsula to hear him, and special trains convey them at moderate rates.

The most spacious bull-ring in Madrid cannot hold the entire audience. For the behoof of the nation, his discourse is transmitted by radio to the uttermost ends of the land. If Lerroux's eloquence is captivating, his organ like voice carries with it the magic of Orphean music, and has an irresistible charm of its own quite independent of the meaning of the phrases it utters.

The Socialists are by far the most compact and best-disciplined party in the Cortes. They have a definite programme and hold to it. Their leaders, congruously with their party traditions, are supposed to prefer solid teamwork to brilliant solos.

HERCULEAN TASK.

The most intellectual among those of Spain are Besteiro, an eminent University professor and man of letters, and his colleague, Largo Caballero, a publicist of sterling merit, and Fernando de los Rios, a University professor in Granada. Indalecio Prieto is a Socialist of note, but a dicerent type of politician. He is a realist and also a reality. He has risen from the ranks by preeminent qualities, among which robust insight, bold enterprise, and the effective adjustment of means to ends have stood him in good stead. But none of those party chiefs, Republican or Socialist, rises to empyrean regions, kindles passionate enthusiasm, or inspires heroic faith.

The Cortes Constituyentes, with its 160 Socialists and 300 odd Republicans, are grappling with tasks that would severely tax the statesmanship of a Bismarck.

The work already allotted to them includes the all-absorbing economic problem, with its endless ramifications; the stabilisation of the downward-rolling peseta; the tangle of agrarian difficulties; the more than Herculean labour of cleansing the Augean stables of corruption in every branch of the Administration; the composing of religious and racial animosities, and much else.

As things now stand, some of these problems are at once urgent and insoluble. Yet the penalty for leaving them unsettled is anarchy of a less mild kind than that preached by Bakunine, Tolstoy, and Kropotkin.

OUTLOOK FOR NATION.

To sum up: So long as the Spanish people is insensible to politics and Spanish governing bodies are unfitted "to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm", the future state of the nation may be expected to alternate between the chronic fever of anarchism and the painful treatment by one-man rule, with both of which the people is tolerably familiar. The fever will probably culminate in periodic fits of epileptic rage, as at Castilblanco this year and in Barcelona during the "Tragic Week."

Both malady and palliative must tend to exhaust the peoples' energies. The ultimate consequences of Spain's organic defect are known to students of history from the annals of the Far East. China's experience shows that it so demoralises the ruling class that a few daring agitators who fear nothing and stake everything may impose their will on the listless many.

A few dozen oppressors and millions of oppressed would be an apt epitome of the history of most peoples since the dawn of civilisation, but happily, history does not always repeat itself.

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A PROBLEM FOR OTTAWA

Minerals Within The Empire

SUPPLIES VAST: A POLICY LACKING

How the countries forming the British Empire can work out a policy for supplying within the Empire all their needs for minerals is a point emphasised in the annual report of the Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland.

In view of the imminence of the Imperial Conference to be opened at Ottawa in July, the observations of the Commissioner will receive much attention. The report quotes fom a speech made by the Deputy Minister of Mines at a recent conference at Vancouver to the effect that:

"The British Empire can meet its own mineral needs from resources within itself to a degree unequalled by any other country or group of countries politically affiliated.))

The report proceeds: "The singular strength of the Empire from the standpoint of mineral self-sufficiency, depends entirely upon the Empire countries being regarded in their collective productive capacity rather than separately.

WEALTH AND WEAKNESS.

"Taken individually, the United Kingdom, Canada, South Africa and Australia all possess great mineral wealth, but all exhibit fundamental weaknesses which bar them from rating high by themselves. Canada, at her present stage of development, leans heavily on imported iron ore, petroleum, and coal. South Africa, leading the world in the mining of gold and diamonds, lacks essentials such as copper, petroleum and iron.

"It requires the combine resources to place the Empire's mineral position in a satisfactory light."

Among the comments on individual industries made in the report are the following:

Motor Vehicles.—This market still proves a difficult one for United Kingdom manufacturers who are not represented in any serious degree. As obstacles to importations increase, the partial manufacture or assembling in Canada of United Kingdom motor-car parts appears to offer the only avenue to at least the majority of our manufacturers.

Cotton Goods.—The United Kingdom and the United States halved the market five and six years ago, but the United Kingdom has lost ground during the past four years.

Whisky.—This is one article imported into Canada in which the United Kingdom still stands supreme. Nearly the whole of the 1,021,275 proof gallons imported during 1931 came from this country. Only 2,931 gallons came from Germany.

Cinem Films.—The outlook for the circulation in Canada of a larger number of films of United Kingdom origin has improved in recent years, but arrangements for sales and distribution in the Dominion are in the experimental stage. Careful attention should be given to Canadian censorship regulations. The future of our film business in the Dominion depends largely on the manner in which United Kingdom producers approach the market and their attitude to it.

As to the general economic outlook, the report asserts that Canada is probably in a better general condition than any other country. "As soon as world conditions improve the Dominion is likely to be one of the first countries to recover. Indeed, there is ground for the opinion held by many that this country is about to enter another era of active development."

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"A LITERARY PARALLEL"

History Of Literature Of Submerged People Affords Common Points

The following instructive and interesting article on "A Literary Parallel" by Mr. Sterling A. Brown is reproduced from "Opportunity", the foremost journal of Negro Life in U.S.:—

"A strange people!—merry 'mid their misery,—laughing through their tears, like the sun shining through the rain. Yet what simple philosophrrs they! They tread life's path as if 'twere strewn with roses devoid of thorns, and make the most of life with natures of sunshine and song!" This sounds strikingly familiar, and might be taken for one of the glib characterizations of the Negro which filled so many pro-slavery and reconstruction attempts at "racial understanding." But, oddly enough, it is no such thing. It comes from a poor melodrama about Irish life. "The Shamrock and The Rose", and is spoken by an Englishman, whose soldiers are overrunning the land.

SWIT'S BITTER PROTEST.

Its sham elegance should not mislead us. It is about the people whose degradation wrung from Swift this bitter protest: "It is a melancholoy object to those who walk through this great town or travel in the country, when they see the streets, the roads, and cabin doors, crowded with beggars of the female sex, followed by three, four, or six children, all in rags and importuning every passenger for alms. These mothers, instead of being able to work for their honest livelihood, are forced to employ all their time in strolling to beg sustenance for their helplesss infants, who as they grow up either turn thieves for want of work....or sell themselves to the Barbadoes.... The old are every day dying and rotting by cold and famine, and filth and vermin, as fast as can be reasonably expected. And as to the young labourers....they cannot get work, and consequently pine away from want of nourishment...." Any history of Ireland will reveal that the social conditions which Swift denounced in the eighteenth century have prevailed in the main until our own day. Yet the concept of the happy Irishman dominated them, and has its power even now. We have here an excellent illustration of the formula which serves for the literary treatement of submerged peoples. The harsher their afflictions, the happier their dispositions. Sunshine through the rain!

The Negro, the Jew, the Irishman—comic standbys, enormously amusing. What difference does it make that theirs is a history of servitude, of persecution, of insult and shame? Let Cohen come out with his shrug and his loose garments; let Casey, bellicose and bibulous, with his clay pipe and shillelah, roar out his brogue; let Shambo, as in "If Booth Had Missed" smack his lips over "fried eels"; and then we can easily forget the wretchedness and the wrongs. These are not so difficult to forget, anyway, when seen from the outside by, let us say, one hundred per cent Americans.

BY-PRODUCTS OF EXPLOITER.

One of the by-products of exploitation is the development in literature of a stereotyped character of the exploited, which guards the equanimity of the "superiors" and influences even the "inferiors" when they are unwary. This is one parallel that might be drawn from a consideration of the literature about the Negro, the Irishman, and the Jew. How one group, the Irish, set out to solve its literary problem might be worthy of our study.

Yeats writes that the dramatic movement he did so much to create belongs with those having for their purpose "the making articulate of all the dumb classes each with its own knowledge of the world, its own dignity." Such was necessary for Ireland. The Irish caricature had gone the rounds; a comic Paddy with a bare hint of truth in externals but a great deal of falsity in essentials, had been created by outsiders and copied by second-rate insiders to such an extent that he was taken for the real thing. He existed for the delectation of an English audience. His brogue, a mere phonetic distortion, not the true dialect, flattered their sense of grammatical superiority; his rags and odd garments, their sartorial correctness; his ignorance, their intelligence; his drunkenness, their sobriety; his freakishness, their normalcy. His mirth, his racial "laughter in spite of misery," did more than flatter, it soothed any whispering of conscience. And his laziness did most—it justified their abuses.

GALAXY OF IRISH WRITERS.

Such writers as Yeats, Lady Gregory, and Synge set themselves to drive this figure off the boards. Yeats stated in his critical work that Ireland, a country largely of peasants, needed to have its peasantry understood rather than caricatured, explored rather than exploited. Lady Gregory stored up the folk-lore, saw the raciness and beauty of the folk-speech, and realized that instead of its being a thing for the culturally 'parvenu' to ridicule, it could be fashioned into an instrument of marvelous literary effects. And Synge, fed up with the arty-art of Paris, having travelled with open eyes over the continent, came back to Ireland, recognizing that what had seemed 'Irish' unkempt freakishness was not without cause, "nor did it prove the people freakish or inept; for other countries whose stories were similar were not different." He went into the huts of the people and lived with them; from this collaboration the literature of the world is the gainer, Synge developed from an imitative second-rater into a great artist, and Ireland has another star in her crown.

CULTURAL EMBASSY.

These pioneers had no suitable playhouse. The halls they were forced to use were without proper lighting for the stage, almost without dressing rooms, and with level floors preventing all but the people in the front rows from seeing properly. Their works were misunderstood by the people whose true character they wanted to show, and whose latent genius ses they wished to arouse and sustain. Riots were frequent when in contradistinction to the stereotype of the vaudeville stage they refused to set up plaster-of-paris saints. Friends were lost as well as won; Government pressure was at times brought to bear upon them. But they had their own quiet heroism; they persevered and to-day the players they trained, the plays they wrote, make up a cultural embassy from the Irish Free State to the world. Indirectly, for they believed that the creation of a literature was their calling more than the creation of propaganda, they advanced Ireland politically; certain it is that culturally their movement went step by step with Ireland's advance to independence.

To-day, because of their efforts and those of the young men they fostered, the world, except for such benighted sections as the audiences of vaudeville shows, recognizes the Irish, not as jumping jacks for childish laughter but as people with the same blunders, the same triumphs, the same farces, the same tragedies, the same ignorance and the same aspirations as the rest of humanity. It is one of life's ironies that this humanity ever had to be pointed out. But life seems to have a liking for such ironies. Masterpieces of Irish life belong now with the masterpieces of the world; Irish writers can now devote themselves to the search for truth about the Irish scene and the Irish people; men with the powers of Goldsmith, Sheridan and Shaw do not need to feel now that only in London and in English literature is there any home for their abilities.

Differences between the histories of these two submerged peoples, the Irish and the Negro, are of course, manifold and obvious. But one of their problems ran parallel to one of our own, and their solution deserves our deep attention. All of our philistines to the contrary, the reinterpretation of the Negro character in literature is not one of our least concerns.

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AGUERINE DEPOT, KARACHI.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Dividend Of 4 P. C. Declared

Proceedings of the 24th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, held at the Company's Registered Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on Twesday last, when Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, presided.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read, the Chairman in the course of his address to the meeting, said:

The new business placed on the Company's Books last year amounted to Rs. 58,66,300. Taking all points into consideration the amount of business done could not be said to be unsatisfactory.

The Company's income from premiums and interest showed a steady increase and now stood at Rs. 12,65,099. One redeeming feature of the last year's working was a decrease in the total amount of claims by death and maturity in 1931 amounting to Rs. 2,95,868-14-0 as against Rs. 3,14,451-13-0 which mean a decrease in the amount of claims of Rs. 19,582-15-0.

The net result of the Company's operations for the last year is an increase in the Life Assurance Fund by Rs. 5,24,018-13-6 thus bringing the total to Rs. 32,09,235-15-10 after giving effect to the resolution passed at the meeting of the shareholders held on 22-10-1931.

The resolution for adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That a dividend to shareholders for the year ended 31st December 1931 be paid at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum (free of Income-Tax) on the paid-up Capital on and after Wednesday (15th June 1932) to those who names are on the register of the Shareholders on the 24th May 1932.

That a Bonus to Shareholders for the year ended 31st December 1931 be paid at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum (free of Income-Tax) on the paid-up Capital on and after Wednesday the 15th June 1932.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors' Report for 1931, stated "inter alia.":—

During the year, 3591 proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggragate to Rs. 72,91,300. Of these and a few others awaiting completion at the end of 1930, 3115 resulted in policies for Rs. 58,66,300 yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 3,06,680-14-0. Proposals for Rs. 93,000 were declined or postponed whole he remainder were either withdrawn or were awaiting completion.

Claims by death of 98 policyholders amounted with bonus additions to Rs. 2,25,996-8-0. 59 Endowment Assurances matured for Rs. 69,872-6-0 including bonus. The Directors recommend a dividend of 4 per cent and a bonus of 4 per cent. per annum (both free of income-tax) to the shareholders for the year 1931.

The Directors recommend that a sum of Rs. 6,008 be set aside for distribution to the Office staff as special allowance.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MGR. CLEMENT PINTO

Memorial Fund To Be Raised

A large number of Parishioners of the Gloria Church, Byculla, met in the school hall last Sunday evening to pay their tribute to the memory of their late vicar, Mgr. Clement Pinto. Dr. Alves, the Consul-General of Portugal in Bombay occupied the chair.

Dr. Alves said that he was new to Bombay, and had not the privilege of knowing Mgr. Pinto personally, but from what he had heard and read about him and from what he had witnessed on his funeral day, he felt they had lost in him an ideal priest. Dr. Alves thought that the future of the world depended on the spreading out of the ideals and principles of Christian civilisation, and that India itself would have much to gain by the adoption of these ideals and principles. He felt that if there were many priests working in Indian missions animated by the spirit which shone in Mgr. Pinto, not only would the Catholic community gain in stature, but the influence of Catholicism would spread in non-Christian communities as well.

Principal A. Soares moved the main resolution which expressed the deep regret and sorrow of the parish at the premature death of Mgr. Pinto who during 14 years of Apostolic labours had spent himself nobly in the service of God and for the welfare of his people. The speaker then referred to his humility, modesty, simplicity and gentleness, and the burning zeal which had brought about a spiritual revival in the parish.

The resolution was passed by all standing in solemn silence.

Dr. Cosmas Fernandes moved the next resolution to the effect that a memorial service should be held for the repose of Mgr. Pinto's soul and that his memory be perpetuated by a fund to be called the Mgr. Clement Pinto Educational Fund for helping poor students of the parish and by a suitable tablet to be placed in the church.

He hoped the idea would commend itself to everyone, as any money spent on education was an investment, bearing fruit in the improvement not only of the individuals concerned, but of the status of the community itself.

The resolution was unanimous-

NOTES FROM KABUL

In its latest issue dated the 21st May "Islah" of Kabul contains the following news-items:—

"We are informed that two travellers, a Frenchman and a Swiss, have come to Afghanistan to study the natural scenery of the country and to take films of the same. They were allowed to do so by the Afghan Ambassador stationed at Paris. They arrived on the 29th of Saur.

The Kabul Municipality is contemplating to lay out a garden for the public on the banks of the Kabul river. The plot selected for the purpose is said to be extremely beautiful.

LIGHTENING RESPECT QURAN.

Our special correspondent writes from Argon as follows:—On the 22nd Saur the house of a person in the village of Shankhwah was struck with lightening during a heavy shower of rain. It is a custom with the villagers of our beloved country that with the purpose of invoking Divine blessings they place a copy of the Quran at the top of their doors supported by two large nails. These villagers also hang their guns and other weapons on the same nails. Now on the day the house was hit by lightening, the Quran and the gun were lying together. The lightening passed through the pages of the copy of the Quran and treated it with the greatest respect, leaving it absolutely unimpured, but the gun was wholly smashed into pieces.

An Afghan student in Turkey who was ailing for some time expired recently. The Fatche ceremony for him was held on 30th Saur, when many ministers and officials were present.

OFF FREE TRADE?

THE HAGUE, June 2.

The Lower Chamber has passed a bill authorising the Government to restrict foreign exchange facilities for imports from countries which have themselves initiated exchange restrictions.

THE ANDHERI HIGH SCHOOL

This HIGH SCHOOL will start its work from 15th June, 1932. It will train up students from the Gujarati Primary upto the Matriculation Class. In High School Standards, the medium of Instruction will be English and students of all classes and creeds will be coached up by expert and well-trained masters and teachers.

The following are the chief members of the staff.

(1) Mr. C. J. BHATT, B.A., T. C. (Principal) Compiler of Sanskrit-English Dictionary and passages for translation.
(2) Mr. S. S. DASTOOR, M.A.M.Sc., (ex-professor of Science in the St. Xavier's College and Examiner, Bombay University.).
(3) Mr. D. T. MEHTA, B.A., (Hon.) B.Sc.B.T. (Science Expert and Persian Master).
(4) Mr. DESAIBHAI T. PATEL, B.A., B.T. (Eng. and Gujarati Master.)
(5) Miss AMY D. MASANI, B.A., B.T. (French & Eng. Teacher, Supt. Anglo-Ver. Dept.).
(6) Mrs. HIRALAXMI LHATT, B.A. (History & Sanskrit teacher, Supt. Primary Dept.)
(7) Miss DINA SORABJI KAPADIA, (Direct Method teacher)
(8) Mrs. AVANBAI S. PAINTER, (Kindergarten Expert)
(9) Mrs. MANIBEN M. PAREK, (Montessori Expert) and others.

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Special individual attention will be paid to students appearing for the Bombay University Matriculation Examination. Those who intend to join this Institution are advised to get their names registered before the 10th June. If they have no Leaving Certificates with them, they can bring them later on after the opening of their Schools.

OFFICE:—SETH MADHAVDAS AMERSEY'S BUNGALOW, Marzban Road, Andheri, (near the Railway Station).

P.S.—For further details and information the Principal may be consulted in the Office on and after the 1st June between 9 and 11 a.m.

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Principal.

BOMBAY MEDICAL SERVICES

New Classification And Regulations

The Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) have constituted two new Provincial Services to be designated the Bombay Medical Service, Class I, and the Bombay Medical Service Class II.

A number of rules regarding pay, cadre, recruitment, conditions of service, etc. in respect of the new services are published in to-day's Gazette.

The status and rights of the existing members of the Indian Medical Service will be safeguarded under regulations which will issue hereafter, and by Rule 27 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Mr. N. K. Dravid, I.C.S., to do duty temporarily as Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit on leave.

Mr. Anandrao Sheshgiri Mundkur, on relief, to officiate as District Deputy Collector, Kanara, vice Mr. G. K. Gokhale.

Mr. Govind Krishna Gokhale, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. M. S. Sashittal proceeded on leave.

Mr. Sakreppa Basappa Hubli to officiate temporarily as District Deputy Collector, Bijapur from the date he took over charge from Mr. M. S. Sashittal till relieved by Mr. Gokhale.

From the Bombay Government Gazette—a temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay is created in the Home and Ecclesiastical Departments and Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., is appointed to hold it from May 23 to May 27 (both days inclusive), and thereafter to officiate as Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., going on leave.

ANNUAL READING

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Shown On The Screen

AT THE CAPITOL

Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper In A Masterpiece

A broken-down prize fighter and his smaller son, living in a border resort where the old gladiator seeks a "come-back"—these are the appearance together, in "The Champ" now showing at the Capitol, Bombay's leading talkie house.

The story is a poignant heart interest drama, based on parental love, but picturesque details of a garish Mexican border town-horse racing, prize fighting, the whirl of the gambling halls, all invest it with a colour and thrill that give a new dramatic twang.

King Vidor directed the new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production, based on an original story by Frances Marion. Wallace Beery the king of character actors and Jackie Cooper the boy star with heaven in his face and described by critics as being "miles ahead of Jackie Coogan" have two of the most dramatic roles of their respective careers, and grip the audience in them. There are laughs, tears and excitement galore.

Beery as the old champion loves the boy with an almost fanatical devotion. Finally, realizing he cannot give the child the advantages a rich divorced mother can, he resolves to surrender the boy, though it breaks his heart. In the dramatic climax the man they call "has been" proves the best of all of them.

In the dramatic sacrifice in the Mexican jail, and in the death scene in the fight arena, Beery and the boy rise to mighty dramatic heights. In the intimate scenes in the hotel there is a wealth of whimsical comedy battle with the Mexican police, all unite in providing thrills.

A notable cast appears. Roscoe Ates and Edward Brophy contribute laughs as the comedy fight manager and trainer. Irene Rich plays the rich mother and Hale Hamilton the millionaire second husband. Little Jessie Scott is comical as Jackie's little coloured companion, and Marcia MacJones scores as Jackie's half sister. The deft touhces of King Vidor prove that the director of "The Big Parade" and rightly called the King of Directors has lost none of his cunning, and the photography as well as the direction is outstanding.

Being an outstanding production there is bound to be a great rush daily considering what all the critics have said "booming" the picture. It would therefore be advisable to book in advance and thus avoid being crowded out.

AT THE RIALTO

"Dracula," The Vampire Thriller

"Dracula" the great vampire thriller by Tod Browning and which attracted packed houses when shown recently at the Capitol is the centre of attraction at the Rialto this week.

The picture is a Universal jewel production and features Bela Lugosi the great Hungarian actor together with Helen Chandler the beautiful star who played opposite Ramon Novarro in "Daybreak." The theme of the talkie is whether a man who has been dead for over 500 years can come back alive to earth and whether human vampires really exist in life.

"77 PARK LANE"

At The Pathe Cinema

"77 Park Lane" is a mystery melodrama which was the rage of London stage sometime ago. The picture version lives upto its stage rival and even surpasses it in many respects. This is one of the first British productions sponsored by the United Artists, and the result is altogether charming. Betty Stockfeld is a new comer but has already become a leading star. She has an excellent recording voice and the picture fans will atonce fall for her. The male part is taken by that excellent character actor, Dennis Neilson-Terry, and the picture is directed by Albert de Courville. One Boat Race Night young Lord Brent, parading the streets of London's West-End in search of adventure, buys an old taxi in his exuberance and picks up as his first fare a beautiful but harassed-looking girl, Mary Connor. Mary's brother, Philip, has got into difficulties through gambling debts incurred with a rogue named Sheringham. Spotting Sheringham in a night club, Mary determines to chase him, and hails Brent's taxi for the purpose. To Brent's great surprise they follow Sheringham to Brent's own town house, 77 Park Lane, which he closed up some months previously on going abroad. Brent admits that he is not a real taxi-driver when Mary reveals the nature of her adventure. They follow into the house and find that it is being run during the owner's absence as a gambling den. In the house Mary meets Eve, Philip's fiancee, who tells here that Philip is there. Philip gets into a fight with one of Sheringham's gang, who is trying to cheat him by loaded dice, and in a struggle for possession of a revolver it goes off and the man falls dead. Philip is scared to death, knowing it is an accident but also knowing that he will never be able to prove it. Sheringham says there is only one thing to be done—to get the body away. He tells Mary he will help to do this if she will be more friendly with him, and Mary desperate for her brother's safety, tries to hide the loathing she has for the man. Brent who has been calmly gambling away, unconscious of what has happened, finds out about the accident in spite of Mary's efforts to keep it from him, and rushing out into the street, finds Sheringham and his men bundling the body into his taxi. Accidentally he steps on the 'body's' hand and realises atonce that he is not dead at all and it is simply a blackmailing plot against Philip. He manages to hold up the proceedings until dawn breaks and it is too dangerous to dispose of the body which is dumped into the cellar. They have hardly had time to get back into the house when the police arrive to raid the place. The whole plot against Philip is exposed and Sheringham is arrested but escapes from the police to the top of the house. Brent pursues him and after a terrific fight Sheringham topples over the banisters, and falls and breaks his neck. Brent and Mary drive off altogether. Pathe Super Sound Gazette is, as usual, in the programme and contains all the latest and most interesting events from all over the world.

A POWERFUL HUMAN DRAMA

At The Excelsior

"Over the Hill", the Fox super picture that has been drawing packed houses at the Excelsior since its opening on Friday, is one of the few really great pictures of recent months. It is a powerful human story, overflowing with the full flavour of life, comedy and pathos, laughter and tears, romance and adventure. The picture, glorifying the love of home and mafily, of mother and of sweethearts, depicts the struggles and triumphs of a young couple starting life in a hard and hostile world. James Dunn and Sally Eilers, who rose to heights of fame in "The Bad Girl", give remarkable performances as the young lovers in this picture that will stand as the high-water mark of screen achievement. Dunn has something close to genius in his ability to make us feel what a young man is up against in life to-day. And Miss Eilers is a team-mate worthy of him in every respect Mae Marsh, who now returns to the screen after 12 years, gives the finest mother-performance that the screen has ever seen, alive, real and throbbing, surpassing even her splendid work in "Birth of a Nation". Particularly impressive and realistic are the early scenes of the picture, that depict the childhood of the principal characters and which are enacted by a group of Hollywood's most capable juvenile players. Henry King, the director, has added another masterpiece to the list of his previous successes like "Tol'able David", "Stella Dallas", and "Merely Mary Ann" that have won gold medals as the best productions of the year. The story, which runs like music accross the heart-strings, presents a cross-section of a growing family with the tender warmth of a mother's love and the heedless impetuosity of youth. Acting, plot, direction and the other notable features of the picture make it one of the most entertaining productions of the screen.

METRO-GOLDWYN'S SILENT MASTERPIECE

At The Edward Cinema

Dolores Del Rio, Ralph Forbes, Harry Carey and a large cast of distinguished players appear in "The Trail of '98; "a Metro Goldwyn-Mayer silent masterpiece that will be shown this week at the Edward Cinema, Kalbadevi Road.

It is a thrilling story of the great Klondike gold strike of 1898 when thousands of men and women from all parts of the world invaded the richest gold fields ever discovered. Among the many thrills is a mad stampede in the dead of night, following a gambling hall scene. The picture is produced on a lavish scale under the direction of Clarence Brown.

A SCENE FROM THE "CHAMP"

"EAST LYNNE"

At The Wellington

"East Lynne", the Fox romantic drama which opened at the Wellington Talkies, Dhobi Talao, on Friday for a week's run, is the screen's most notable achievement, vibrating with rare entertainment from beginning to end. The story, adapted from Mrs. Henry Wood's famous novel, moves swiftly with dramatic power, sustaining the interest of the audience till the last tragic climax is reached.

Ann Harding, who has the principal feminine role as Isabel, gives a remarkable performance which justifies her title to be regarded as the screen's greatest emotional actress. Conrad Nagel gives the outstanding work of his career as the ambitious young lawyer dominated by his spinster sister, who makes an outcast of his wife, while Clive Brook gives a most convincing portrayal as the dashing and romantic lover of Isabel. Beryl Mercer, as the sympathetic maid, scores a personal triumph, and Cecilia Loftus, the internationally known Vaudeville and musical comedy favourite, makes a successful debut in the role of the austere, puritannic and scheming sister Cornelia. Among the other noted players are David Torrence and O.P. Heggie, the fine character-actor who will be remembered for his masterly interpretation of the old and eccentric King Louis in "Vagabond King".

The direction by Frank Lloyd is flawless, and the beautiful settings are in keeping with the period of the story. The action is spread over England, Berlin and Vienna. The seriousness of the drama is relieved by a few breezy sequences of gayety, laughter and music. The story concerns the rebellion of a dutiful wife, ruled by the jealous sister of her husband, who is driven away from her baby and forced to carry on an affair with her husband's best friend, who has always loved her and who gives his life in protecting her. Particular care was exercised in the selection of a cast of stars who distinguish themselves in this drama of tears and blasted love.

A HILARIOUS COMEDY OF THE FOUR MARX BROTHERS

At The Empire

"Monkey Business" a Paramount picture coming to the Empire this week is a hilarious comedy presenting the four Marx Brothers—Harpo, Groucho, Chico and Zeppo—in their funniest roles that eclipse even their previous successes in "Cocoanuts" and "Animal Crackers."

stowaways and yeggmen aboard thers are the stowaways and an ocean liner. The four bro-

The story has to do with practically anybody is a yeggman. It all winds up when they come ashore and rescue Zeppo's girl from the clutches of bootleggers. The theme lends itself to plenty of amusing situations, and the director Norman McLeod has employed every known method from a slapstick to subtle satire. The romantic feminine role is played by Miss Ruth Hall.

"MOROCCO" AND "CUCKOOS" TO BE SCREENED AGAIN

At The Empress Cinema

Two old favourites will be revived this week at the Empress cinema Lamington Road. "Cuckoos" featuring the famous pair of comedians, Robert Wolsey and Bert Wheeler, will be screened from Saturday to Tuesday, both days inclusive. The picture is replete with many funny situations that give the greatest scope to the stars to display their breezy antics.

Marlene Dietrich, the alluring German Actress aclaimed as a greater star than Greta Garbo, and Gary Cooper are teamed together in "Morocco" which will be shown at the Empress from Wednesday to Friday. It is a delightful romance enacted against the colourful background of the magic city of Morocco with its bewitching music and the oriental glamour.

Greta Garbo To Wed

LEAVING HOLLYWOOD FOR EVER?

Greta Garbo the enigmatic Swedish film star, it is understood will leave Hollywood for ever at the end of this month to marry a young member of Stockholm Society in Berlin.

Her fiance is Mr. Wilhelm Sorensen, son of a wealthy industrialist. Mr. Wilhelmn Sorensen fell in love with her at first sight in 1928 when she visited Sweden.

Their meeting happened through her introduction on the Swedish liner Gripsholm to the wedding guests of Count Folke Bernadotte, a nephew of the King of Sweden, who married Misss Estetle Manville.

One of the guests was Prince Sigvard, grandson of the King of Sweden, who on arrival at Stockholm introduced Greta Garbo to his friend, Mr. Wilhelm Sorensen.—"Central News".

"NOT MARRYING ANYONE"

Greta Garbo's Manager Contradicts

Far from being on the verge of marrying Willhelm Sorensen of Stockholm, Greta Garbo is angry with her reputed fiance, says a report in Chicago "Tribune" of April 22.

Sorensen visited Hollywood 18 months ago. He and the film star were seen together everywhere. Then it was learned that Sorensen had proposed and tried to persuade her to elope with him on a ship bound for Sweden but she refused.

Harry Edington her manager, has issued a formal denial that there is an approaching marriage.

"The engagement reports are ridiculous," he said "Miss Garbo isn't marrying anyene."

TOO TERRIBLE FOR TEARS

"Call Truce For Dear Old Motherland's Sake"

(BY MANEKJI K. PATEL)

Mankind have placed among the reverend benefactors of the human race, the discoverers of arts and sciences which alleviate human sufferings and miseries, which prolong, comfort, adorn, and cheer human life; but, alas, we have in Bombay misguided Hindus and Mahomedans who glory in multiplying and aggravating the miseries of men by murder, pillage and arson. We have always thought that it was honourable to heal, to save, to mitigate pain, to snatch the sick and sinking from the jaws of death, but the "intellectual mavalis," as they have been so aptly described, glory in hiring agents for the perpetration of crimes from which every good man must recoil with instinctive horror.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

But to whom does greater infamy belong? If to any, certainly not to the hired mavalis, but to those who engage his services. Can the Government do nothing to bring to book those who remain safely behind the scenes and draw the strings that make the puppets dance to their will and indulge in an orgy of murder and bloodshed? To destroy human life, to mangle the limbs, to gash and hew the body, to plunge the clasp knife into the heart of a fellow-creature, to strew the ground with bleeding frames and to trample them under foot, to batter down and burn houses and shops, to multiply widows and orphans, are, evidently, honourable deeds in the eyes of the cowards who have not themselves the courage to fight and so urge the ignorant and the brutal to deeds of shameful brutality.

SATAN'S EXPLOITS

Sir, were I called upon to name exploits worthy of satans and demons, I should not hesitate for one moment to select such as these. The distorted features, writhing frames, and shrieks of the wounded and dying—these are not the chief horrors of communal riots; they sink into insignificance, compared with the infernal passions which work this woe. They bear the impress of cruelty and hardness of heart.

Here is an evil which combines, with exquisite suffering, fiendish guilt. All other evils fade before it. What honourable man does not look upon it with feelings of horror and disgust? The Government and the public combined should promptly adopt measures to root out the evil permanently, so that the two great races of India may live in perfect amity and peace.

ANIMOSITIES SUPERFICIAL

Of course, it is possible to accentuate their religious, social, and political differences and fan them into a flame of jealous rivalry for political purposes, yet Hindus and Mahomedans have lived together in India for so many centuries that fundamentally their permanent and vital interests may be said to be identical, though superficial animosities may be provoked now and then for transient periods. For centuries past we find Hindus and Mahomedans throughout India generally living together in every relation of civic life in perfect harmony, which has been broken occasionally only for very short periods. Is it not then impossible to contemplate without feelings of horror and disgust the present Hindu-Muslim riots in Bombay? They are too terrible for tears. The thought of the untold miseries occasioned by them makes every lover of India hang down his head with shame, and say to the combatants.

CALL A TRUCE

"O brothers! born on the same soil, living the same life, under a common Government, having the same national and political aspirations, cease strife and quarrel forget your animosities, call a truce to battle, and live for ever in amity and peace, for the sake of the dear old Motherland."

BOMBAY STUDIO NOTES

SAGAR MOVIETONE

Mr. Profulla Ghosh's Hindi Talkie "Saubhadraharan" has been completed and is to be released shortly both at Bombay (Majestic) and Madras simultaneously.

This picture is agrand one with gorgeous settings of oriental splendour and is expected to make a record among Indian Talkies.

Mr. Mir's Social Talkie in Hindi "Zarina" with Jal, Nyampalli, Sansare with Zoobeida, is nearing completion.

Mr. Nanubhai Vakeel's fine production of "Arabian Nights" type called "Bulbule-Baghdad" with Susheela and Bachoo, is under production.

RANJIT MOVIETONE

Mr. Chandulal Shah's Hindi Talkie "Sati Savitri" has been completed. He is at present busy with another Social Talkie in Hindi named "Shahee-Bala" with Miss Gohar (Senior) and Mr. Bhagvandas.

At the came time, elaborate arrangements are in full swing for the production of an excellent patriotic production in Hindi "Bharati-Maya" or 'My Motherland" with Miss Gohar (Senior) and Mr. Bhagwandas.

MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTION.

Their latest stunt picture of "Action" and "Power" called "The: Black Rider" with Navinchandra, Apte and Babu Rao supported by Mira Miss Chandrika and Miss Lobo, has been completed and will be released shortly.

ROYAL FILMS.

Their maiden production "The Black Ghost", a marvellous stunt picture full of heart-quaking thrills featuring Vital (The Indian Douglas) and Madhuri, is awaiting release.

The Indian public, who have not seen Picture with Vithal, for a long time, will be pleased to hear this Indian Dare-Devil stunt King is to be seen shortly on the silver screen.

Another stunt picture "The White Devil" with Vithal and Nurjehan is on hand.

JAYANT PICTURES.

Their scond picture "The Four Devils" with Nurjehan and Inamdar is to be released shortly. Two other pictures "Mahiyaree" and "Son of Kalanag" is under production. The story of these, were written by Mohanlal Dave the well-known s reen-story writer.

KRISHNATONE.

Their latest gorgeous Mythological Hindi Talkie "Krishna-Avatar" with lavish settings and costumes of oriental splendour has been completed and will be released shortly. Another Hindi talkie "Malati-Madhav" is under production. Elaborate preparations are on hand for the production of "Lankadahan", another mythological Hindi Talkie.

PICKFAIR PICTURES CORPORATION (BOMBAY.)

Their latest English Talkie "The Scare-Heads" with Richard Talmadge had a successful run at Madras and the same is to be released shortly in Bombay at the Globe.

Another sensational thrills-Talkie "Get that Girl" with Richard Talmadge is to be released soon in India. This picture of Richard Talmadge's is expected to be the greatest stunt Talkie, type of which never seen before in this Country.

Permanent Retirement?

One thing, however, seems to be generally agreed upon in well informed Hollywood circles—Miss Garbo will soon retire permanently from the movies.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 2.

July	5.22 plus 22
October	5.46 plus 20
December	5.60 plus 22
January 1933	5.67 plus 22
March 1933	5.84 plus 22
Middling Spot	5.30 plus 25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 2.

July	5.22 plus 22
October	5.43 plus 22
Middling Spot	5.23 plus 18

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)
New York, June 2.

July	5.04
October	5.28
January	5.49

NEW YORK NOON CALL

July	5.15
October	5.30
January	5.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 2.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports 17.000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 14.000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 7,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 2.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
June 1932	3.79	3.77—.13
July 1932		3.76—.13
August 1932		3.79—.11
September 1932		3.79—.11
October 1932	3.81	3.79—.12
November 1932		3.80—.12
December 1932		3.82—.12
January 1933	3.87	3.85—.12
February 1933		3.88—.12
March 1933		3.91—.12
April 1933		3.93—.12
May 1933		3.96—.12
June 1933		3.98—.11
Middling Spot		4.08—.24

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 2.

Sakellaridis.	
July	5.29
October	5.53
November	5.58
December	5.65
January 1933	5.70
March	5.81
May	5.91
F.G.F. Spot	5.55

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 2.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.64
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.76
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) C.P.	3.83
Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.24
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple))	4.39
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.54
Bengal Good	3.15
Bengal Fully Good	3.25
Bengal Fine	3.35
Scinde Fully Good	3.25
Scinde Fine	3.35
Scinde Superfine	3.45

LINSEED
London, June 2.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
June-July sellers £9-5-0
Linseed La Plata C I F Hull ton
June sellers £7-10-0
Linseed Bombay (London)—
June-July sellers £10-16-3

LINSEED OIL
London, June 2.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
July-Aug sellers 13/4 1/2
Sep-Dec sellers 13/9

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
London, June 2.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—
Spot 8 1/2

SILVER
London, June 2.
Market—Closed steady.

Spot	16-13|16
Forward	16-13|16

LONDON GOLD
London, June 2.
Gold bar fine per oz. £5-12-6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 2.
Interest—

Day to day loans	1|2 p.c.
7 days' market loans	1 p.c.
Bank bills—	
3 months	1-51|64 p.c.
6 months	1-29|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills,—	
3 months	2-3 |4 p.c.
6 months	3-1 |4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 2.
T.T. London on—

Berlin	15.59-1|2
Amsterdam	9.09-3|4
Brussels	26.38
Madrid	44.75
Milan	71.81
Berne	18.83
Paris	93.43
Prague	124.00
New York (closing rate)	3.69

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 2.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £11
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg. £98.
P and O Banking Corporation £6 nominal.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £100-1|2.
Conversion Loan 3 1|2 p.c. £88-3|8
Rupee Paper, 3 1|2 p.c. £44-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £57-1|4 ex. dividend.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £67-1|4.
Indian Stock 4 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £90-3|4.
Consols, 2 1|2 p.c. £63-1|2 ex- dividend.
War Loan 5 p.c. £101-3|4.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £100-3|4.

LONDON METALS
London, June 2.
Copper Braziers £39.
Yellow Metal £33-3|4 F.O.B.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11-7|8.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge, £9-3|8.
Tin English Ingot £121-3|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND. BILLS.
London, June 2.
Demand Bills 3.69

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 2.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot sellers 1 3/4

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, June 2.
Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb cargoes—
June-July sellers 26/4 1/2
Barletta Russo per 64 lb cargoes
June-July sellers 26/9
Wheat South Australian parcels
June-July sellers 27/3
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—
Not quoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, June 2.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta
June-July per cwt 7/9 paid
C and F Bombay—
June-July per cwt 7/9 1/2 paid
C & F Karachi—
June-July per cwt 7/9 1/2 paid.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 2.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton—
No offers
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton—
June/July sellers £11-0-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent
June-July sellers £10-12-6

NO CONTACT WITH OUTSIDERS

You Cannot Talk To Soviet Girls

After five minuts of the new joy which the Post Office has given us, the new telephone line to Moscow, which included four-and-a-half of old Comrade Bubnov and the remainder of capitalist me, I felt as though I had set my ear to a new five-years-plan, all on my own. writes a "Sunday Express" special representative.

My sole object in using this brand new line, in listening to these fresh frolicsome atmospherics, was to ring up some girls school in Moscow and discover how any one of these members of the New Russia, which knows no Czar, no religion, no individuality would comment on such things as the films, dog racing, silk stockings, or any of the other forbidden capitalistic fruits.

So Bubnov and his six-day week and his ten-hour day spoiled by the sound of my hideous bourgeois, prerevolution Russian.

My proposition obviously stirred the Bubnov blood or whatever is pumped by the Bubnov heart, for the old Comrade had a thing or two to say. It was something like this:—

"Noo! Noo! Noo! Pasloo-shayete Pazhaluista, boodetye tak loobyesnie.

BUBNOV BLOOD WAS UP.

Let us listen to Comrade Bubnov in another key.

"Wait a minute sir." He paused a second and got everything right with the Bubnov throat. "Surely you ralise that what you ask is something exceedingly delicate and important! You are a London newspaper, and you want to talk with some girls in our schools. Your paper is no doubt a good paper, I don't.

"Now, now, now," I interrupted, "Bubnov! I haven't said anything about your five-years business. You keep off my paper."

But the Bubnov blood was up. He had the bit in his beard and was not listening. In a strong Volga accent, let loose by his feelings, he went on:—

"Girls in our schools are not allowed to talk to foreign newspapers who announce themselves by telephone! This is a matter which must go before the Highest Authorities. These girls cannot be subjected to the contact of the outside world like that."

"Bubnov!" I warned.

SEED BEDS OF RUSSIA.

"They are the most important citizens possible. These schools are the seed-beds of future Russia.

"I know, Bubnov, old horse, but I only want to know how these important citizenesses—that's a shrewd one for you—would react to the offer of a pair of silk stockings or..."

"No..." The Bubnovs were of again. "Let me tell you that the idea is absolutely impossible to-day. These girls must be kept away from..."

He was tiring.

"Listen," he said, "I assure you that this matter is so important that I could not give permission out of hand like this. You must write to our representatives in London, the Legation, I think it is, and put your request in writing, so that it will be submitted here to the council for their consideration. You see it is important."

"But, Bubnov, these girls will be grown up by the time ye olde council has considered what words they will use to say how important the matter is, and silk stockings...."

But the Comrade won the day.

"I am sorry, but you must realise the position. It is impossible! Thanks for your interest, and I am sure your girl readers would be edified to know how our schools are conducted, but it is impossible."

"How do YOU like talking to an outsider like myself, Bub,"

"A great pleasure, indeed, but you must..."

But the bell had rung

AIR ROMANCE

Mollison To Marry "Miss Amy"

DOUBLE ATLANTIC FLIGHT SCHEME

The engagement between Miss Amy Johnson, the famous airwoman and Mr. J. A. Mollison, the airman who recently made a world's record flight from London to Capetown was announced recently in London.

Only a few friends, most of them in the aviation world, were let into the secret after a luncheon party.

Confirmation of the engagement was obtained by a "Daily Express" representative at the Hampstead hat of Miss Johnson last night.

The romance comes as a sequel to the meeting of Miss Johnson and Mr. Mollison in Capetown recently.

Almost the first person to push her way through the crowd when Mr. Mollison arrived at the aerodrome at the conclusion of his record-breaking night on March 28 was Miss Johnson.

"Welcome, Mr. Mollison," she said, "I think you are wonderful. You hero!"

The airman asked her how he looked after his gruelling experience.

"Well, you looked washed out," she replied.

Although there was a number of rumours that Mr. Mollison and Miss Johnson were planning an Atlantic flight together no one suspected a romance between the two pilots.

Public attenion was entirely focussed on the reported engagement of the Scottish airman to Lady Diana Wellesley, the daughter of Clare Countess Cowley, who, however, denied the engagement.

It was stated as recently as April 29 that they were both very fond of each other, and that if neither fell out of love within the next twelve months, an engagement would be announced.

WORLD FAMOUS

Miss Johnson's engagement couples the names of two of the most outstanding personalities of post-war civil aviation

The whole world watched with anxious eyes Miss Johnson's magnificent solo flight to Australia in May 1930.

She set out from London, unknown and unversed in the perils of long-distance flying. She returned to London a few weeks later world famous. She made another solo flight to Tokyo and back in September of last year.

She now declares that she has finished with "stunt-flying." She stated on her recent return from a trip to South Africa, where she had gone to recover from a serious breakdown, that she was going to devote her entire energies to the development of civil aviation

Mr. Mollinson, as well as holding the Cape record, sprang into fame by capturing the Australian record from Mr. C. W. A. Scott in August last year. He started from Australia, flying a little black machine, and made a forced landing on Pevensey beach, having covered the distance in eight days, twenty-two hours, twenty-five minutes.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations were showered on Mr. Mollinson and Miss Johnson on their engagement. Messages came to them from all parts of the world.

"There is nothing sudden in our engagement," the airman confessed. "We have been attracted to each other for a long time.

"I met Miss Johnson first when I greeted her as the landed in Australia after her wonderful flight, and then I flew with her across Australia.

"Later she was in South Africa to welcome me on my arrival at Capetown.

"She is without question the finest woman pilot in the world.

"We are the same age and we have exactly the same tastes.

RUMOURS UNFOUNDED

"I know there have been rumours of my engagement to Lady Diana Wellesley; but there was nothing in those rumours. Lady Diana and I have been friends, but nothing more; we remain on the best terms of friendship.

"We did not deny the stories of an engagement simply because we did not wish to create publicity. It is always better in these matters to say nothing, for only pain and annoyance may be caused by talking. No good cause is served by denying something which is not true. Denials make people talk.

"I should like, here and now, to thank the hundreds of people who have congratulated Miss Johnson and myself. Many of them we do not know. They have sent us messages simply out of good fellowship.

ATLANTIC SCHEME.

A new problem faces Mr. Mollison now that he is engaged to Miss Amy Johnson.

"His Atlantic scheme provides for solo flying. But Miss Johnson thinks otherwise. She wants, above all things, to accompany Mr. Mollison—particularly if the wedding takes place before the flight."

"I do not think he should risk his life alone." declared Miss Johnson recently.

Mr. Mollison, however, has won the battle so far. "We have talked it over," he said, "and I am sure that Miss Johnson appreciates my point of view.

"In any case, the double Atlantic crossing will be the last record-breaking attempt I shall make. I shall be content when success comes to me in that endeavour. After all, you must not keep on too long."

He will fly solo—in an English-built airplane, equipped with an English engine.

PLANS.

Here are the plans for the flight in a nutshell:—

The 120-mile-an-hour airplane should do the outward journey in twenty-six to twenty-eight hours, according to the weather, and the homeward trip in twenty-two to twenty-four hours. The total journey will be about 6,300 miles.

A stop of six to ten hours, for sleep and refueling, will be made in New York.

Fortmarnock aerodrome, Co., Dublin, will be the point of departure. The straight line followed by Atlantic shipping will provide the route. Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, will be the first land sighted on the other side. The American coast will then be followed to New York. On the return journey the same route will be taken.

As the machine will be fitted with wireless, the airman hopes to be in touch with passing liners throughout his great adventure.

"I mean to undertake this double Atlantic flight for one reason only," Mr. Mollison said to a "Daily Express" representative the other day.

"I want to prove the supreme merit of English airplanes and English engines."

EASIER THAN THE CAPE.

"There is not a doubt in my mind that the flight can be accomplished. An English machine and engine can do it.

"There is far less hazard in the double Atlantic flight which I contemplate than in, say, a solo flight to the Cape.

"With the Atlantic air journey the pilot knows exactly what weather he is likely to meet because of the meteorological reports which are coming in from ships battered about the Atlantic.

"But the chances against a tested British engine doing that are more than twenty to one.

"Besides, it is estimated that at any point on the Atlantic flight a pilot is within fifty miles of a ship on the regular sea route.

"I consider that I have accomplished many more dangerous flights in my record-breaking efforts from Australia to England and from England to the Cape than this double Atlantic crossing.

"My longest non-stop flight up to the present has been 1,840 miles. After doing it I came down to fill up with fuel and continued straight away for another 1,000 miles.

ONLY ONE SLEEP.

"I am confident that I can accomplish the extra non-stop mileage which will be entailed in flying the Atlantic.

"The question of rest does not worry me overmuch. On my flight from Australia to England I had only ten hours' sleep in eight days.

"A stop in New York while my machine is 'turned round' and made ready for the flight home will give me just sufficient sleep to carry me over the return."

'GOPAL BASAK WAS ONLY AN ENTHUSIAST'

Defence Argument In Meerut Case

MEERUT, May 30.

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case Mr. Fyarelal Sharma started arguments on behalf of Mr. Gopal Basak, an accused from Dacca. The case against Basak, as summarised in the committal order, was that his father was a bookseller and, taking advantage of this he acted as the Party's depot-keeper for literature. This was his special contribution to the conspiracy.

It was further alleged that he acted as the youth organiser of the party and submitted a thesis to the All-India Socialist Youth Congress for the formation of a Young Communist League to spread Marxist ideas among petty bourgeois intellectuals, to help the formation of Trade Unions and fight against reformists and to give military training to the workers. He organised in Dacca the Dakeswari Cotton Mill-workers Union and the Scavangers Union and led their strikes. He had in his possession a large quantity of Communist literature including the report of the sixth world congress of the Communist International.

BUSINESS PROPOSITIONED.

In defence Mr. Sharma argued the case for Basak item by item and analysed all the exhibits filed against him. As regards the charge that Basak was the party's depot-keeper for literature, Mr. Sharma said that the Vanguard Company was a branch of his father's firm in Calcutta.

All the books were sold openly and never proscribed. Mr. Sharma said that on the basis of the prosecution exhibits themselves the Vanguard Company was a genuine business concern. Counsel further argued that the possession of Communist literature by Basak should not be considered conspiratorial, but a strictly business proposition. Basak like every bookseller dealt in books and his special ambition was to specialise in the literature dealing with the working class movement and socialist thought, including communism.

As regards the youth activities of Basak, Mr. Sharma said that Youth Organisation was not the exclusive activity of the Communist Party and it was unjustifiable to characterise every youth activity as conspiratorial.

Mr. Sharma argued at some length to show that the prosecution evidence of Basak's handwriting was defective. He said that the prosecution had produced an independent witness to prove Basak's handwriting. Col. Rahman, the Superintendent of Jail and Mr. Stott were the two other witnesses. The evidence of these witnesses, he said, contradicted each other on some material points. In view of this discrepancy the evidence of handwriting was not worthy of acceptance.

GENUINE DISPUTE.

As regards Trade Union activities of Basak Mr. Sharma said there was evidence that he participated in the Dakeswari strike but it was a genuine trade dispute. The prosecution also maintained that Basak was a member of the Left-Wing faction formed at the Cawnpore A. I. T. U. Congress session. Mr. Sharma remarked that the identity of Basak was very doubtful.

Concluding the case for Mr. Basak, Mr. Sharma said that there was evidence that Basak was associated with the National Congress upto 1928. In his statement he admitted being a Communist by conviction, but it had not been proved nor alleged by the prosecution that he was a member of the Communist Party. Basak's political creed was his opinions and he could not be convicted for his opinions. Moreover Basak's activities were not in furtherance of any conspiracy.

Basak was a member of the Bengal Workers and Peasants' Party, but his work was confined to his own district of Dacca and his contacts with the headquarters in Calcutta were very loose. His activities were those of an enthusiastic youth who wanted to devote himself to the cause of the masses, and as such, he could not be held guilty.—A. P.

MYSORE NOT TO JOIN FEDERATION?

Ditsrict Board President's Move

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, May 29.

While the volume of public opinion in the States is for an All-India Federation, Mr. B. S. Puttuswami, President of Mysore District Board, who recently travelled throughout Europe to study the working of local self-governing institutions there, has given notice of the following proposition, to be moved at the forthcoming session of the Mysore Representative Assembly:—

"This Assembly begs to recommend to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that Mysore shall not enter the All-India Federation so long as the subsidy or any portion of it is levied from her by the British Government."

The resolution has been allowed by the President to be discussed at the session.

CRIMINAL LAW REFORM.

The reform of the criminal law, particular regard being had to the abolition of death sentence, abolition of flogging as a punishment and the enactment of a childrens' act in the State on the lines of similar legislation in British India, is the suoject of a resolution tabled by several members.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION IN THANA

(From A Correspondent).
BHIWANDI, June 1.

The third annual general meeting of the societies affiliated to the Bhiwandi Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. was held at the local P. W. D. Bungalow on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. Narayan Nago Patil, M.L.C. Mr. Bhagwat, the Senior Inspector of the Division, explained how the movement developed in this part of the Thana District and impressed upon the people present, the need of honesty in the sound working of Co-operation. The reports of the Branch and the Advisory Committee were read. Resolutions, mainly concerning the local conditions, were adopted.

The Chairman, winding up the proceedings explained the need of honest solidarity in the co-operative movement.

BOON TO CAR OWNERS

Lubricates Firegone Parts And Saves Petrol

"Motorpower" the advertisement of which appears elsewhere is supplied by the sole distributors: Messrs. Manufacturers' Canvassing Agency (Regd.) Post Box 497, Bombay, and is recommended to the General motoring public on account of the excellent results achieved by its regular use.

Motorpower actually lubricates firegone parts of the Engine and eventually effects an increase of 8 to 10 miles per gallon of petrol run.

It is claimed that Motorists, who have once used Motorpower will positively find that they will undergo a substantial loss if they have to go without it.

Vijaya Press Sealed

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, May 31.

The District Magistrate of Dharwar issued an order under Section 4 (1) of the E. P. Ordinance and got it served on Mr. A. B. Hoskeri, editor of "Vijaya", a Canarese daily, on the 26th inst. The order runs thus:—

"Order under section 4(1) of the Ordinance II of 1932. No. P. O. L. 638.

"Whereas the District Magistrate, Dharwar, is satisfied that Mr. A. B. Hoskeri, the publisher of the "Vijaya" newspaper of Dharwar and the keeper of the Vijaya Printing Press, Dharwar at which "Vijaya" newspaper is printed, has acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace, by printing and publishing news in furtherance of an unlawful agitation, in spite of the previous order issued against him under section 4(1), to desist from such activities, the said Mr. A. B. Hoskeri is hereby ordered not to use the said press or allow it to be used for any printing whatsoever for a period of one month from the date of this order. The press should be sealed with the official seal of the Sub-Inspector of Police, Dharwar town."

"SWADESHI DAY" IN DHARWAR.

The "Swadeshi Day" was observed in Dharwar on the 29th inst. In the evening an open air meeting was held on the Municipal Maidan under the presidentship of Swami Vishveswar Saraswati. Speeches were made advocating furtherance of the Swadeshi movement.

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a CityBank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

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CAPITAL RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFITS

$225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH 12-14, Churchgate Street.

COTTON MARKETS UNSETTLED

Weather Favourable

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Market still unsettled but steadier at decline. Enterprise remains stifled by European political and American financial uncertainties. Weather continues favourable.

New York. Advaced on some new buying and short covering. European price fixing caused by firmer stock market. Technical position healthy. Cotton goods market dull. Yarn market easy.

New York. Cotton improved technical position. Covering. Spot Houses bought. Believed price fixing European mills.

TRANSFER OF SECRETARIAT

From Allahabad To Lucknow

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, May 31.

The proposed transfer of some more departments of the U. P. Civil Secretariat from Allahabad to Lucknow is to take place in the ensuing cold weather, with that of the Appointment and General Department.

The Government is also considering the question of keeping Under-Secretaries and officers on special duty in Allahabad, instead of Lucknow and Naini Tal.

Saraswat Co-op-Banking Society

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Saraswat Co-Operative Banking Society, Ltd., was held on Sunday the 29th May in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Mr. V. P. Varde, B. Com., presiding.

The Committee's Report which was adopted stated that there were, on 31st March 1932, 523 members. Paid-up capital and Reserve Fund amounted to Rs. 18,912 and Rs. 4,300 respectively, while deposits from members as well as non-members were over Rs. 49,200. Loans granted for various purposes such as Business, Marriage, Repayment of old debts, Education, etc., showed an outstanding balance of Rs. 36,762 while investments in securities were Rs. 29,520.

After the election of the members for the next year, the meeting terminated.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY: JUNE 4, 1932

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HINDENBURG AS DICTATOR?

German Cabinet Crisis May Bring In Hitler

BERLIN, June 2.

If as a result of the failure of the Papen Cabinet to obtain a vote of confidence in the Reichstag, a general election is held within sixty days as provided for in the constitution, it can be regarded as certain that von Papen will have to make way for Herr Hitler, but whether he is prepared to do so is another matter.

General Schleicher (Minister of Defence) states that he expects the Government to remain in power for "quite a long time."

Article 48 of the constitution authorises the President, "if public order and security are endangered, to take the necessary measues to restore order, if required with the aid of the armed forces."

CURRENCY POLICY

The Cabinet has taken the oath. Von Papen conferred with the Reichsbank President, Dr. Luther, on Germany's financial situation.

A communique announces that "Full agreement" was reached.

There is no question of introducing currency experiments or of any measures in respect of currency and credit which might constitute a danger to the German mark, and Germany, therefore, intends to maintain the gold standard.

In the meantime the budget is faced with a deficit of 1,690,000,000 marks.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN CABINET

LONDON, June 2.

Despite the ostracism by the Centre Party, von Papen intends bearding the Reichstag on Tuesday to deliver his programme and then it will be dissolved.

Baron von Neurath has accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The Government's foreign policy is not expected to deviate from that of the Bruening Government.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE DARKNESS

Caution In British Markets

LONDON, June 2.

The poor response to the American budget proposals and the uncertainty surrounding the forthcoming Lausanne Conference are exercising a restraining influence on business all round. British Government securities were buoyant again. Otherwise the Stock Exchange and also the commodity markets were very dull.

Tin fell heavily at the opening but with support forthcoming, partially recovered. Nervousness in Liverpool cotton was accentuated by another small failure and values again weakened.

PAYMENT OF DEBTS SUSPENDED

LONDON, June 2.

In the House of Commons, Mayor Elliot, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, announced that the debts owing to Britain suspended under the Hoover moratorium will be repayable with interest at four per cent per annum in all cases on terms similar to those agreed with regard to the debts to the United States.—Reuter.

BASLE BANK

LONDON, June 3.

It is announced that Sir Otto Niemeyer has been appointed Director of the Bank of International Settlements, in succession to Sir Charles Addis, recently resigned.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE AND U. S.

LONDON, June 2.

Washington.—It was indicated at a State Department to-day that if the Lausanne Conference delegates met in London to discuss improvement of world economic conditions, the United States would be willing to attend.—Reuter.

OIL DIVIDEND

LONDON, June 3.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has declared a dividend of five per cent on ordinary shares for the year compared with 15 per cent in 1930.—Reuter.

PRESS ORDINANCE APPEAL SUCCEEDS

Allegation Against Constables

CALCUTTA, June 2.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice D. N. Mitter and Mr. Justice Panckridge delivered judgment, this afternoon, at the Calcutta High Court, setting aside the order passed by the Government of Assam demanding the security of Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Bidhuranjan Chakravarty, publisher of the "Janasakti," a Bengali weekly of Sylhet, for the publication of an account of the arrest and alleged illtreatment of ten satyagrahis by certain policemen, in its issue dated February 17th.

The order was made under the provisions of the Indian Press Act of 1931 as extended by Section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance and it was alleged that the publication tended to excite hatred towards the Government established by law and order and the administration of justice, and to promote hatred of different classes of His Majestys subjects.

The petitioner's case was that it was published as a news item in the bona fide belief in its truth, while Government contended that the account of the arrest was false.

Mr. Justice Panckridge pointed out that the allegation was in respect of three officers and six constables and there was no suggestion that the misconduct of these officers was part of a deliberate policy of repression. In fact there was no comment in the publication. They held that the publication did not come within the clause of the Ordinance.—A. P.

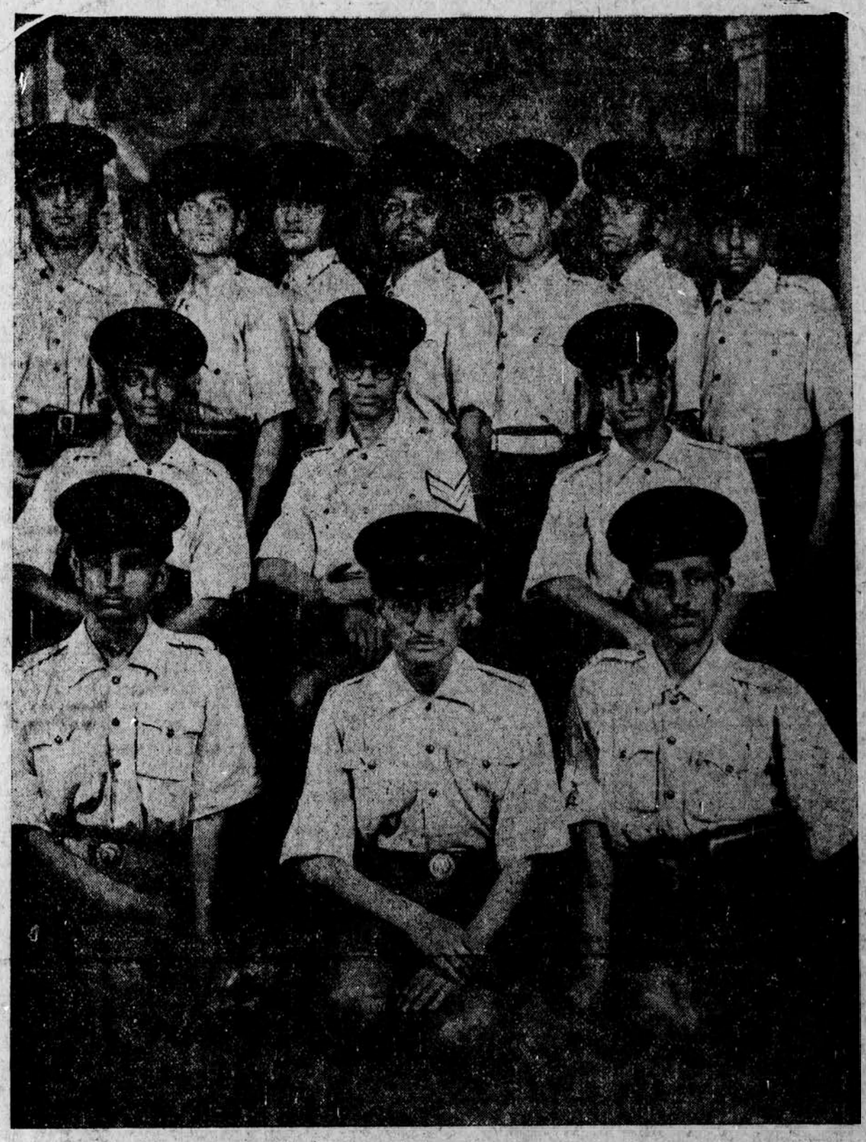
CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

Deputy Dirctor From England

LONDON, June 2.

Captain Alan Eadon, Principal and founder of the De Havilland Aeronautical Technical School, has accepted Deputy Directorship of Civil Aviation in India. He will sail early in July.—Reuter.

GOOD SAMARITANS OF THE CITY



A group photograph of the volunteers of the City Ambulance Corps who were on "field duty" during the recent riots. The City Ambulance Corps is a cosmopolitan body of trained ambulance men as against sectarian and communal organisations.

Communal Solution Wanting

PAPERS PRAISE LOTHIAN BUT DAMN REPORT

LONDON, June 3.

Whilst paying a tribute to the Franchise Committee's work most of the morning papers refer in melancholy tones to the non-settlement of the communal problem as a difficult barrier to its efficacy.

"The Times" applauds the Committee's refreshing courage and independence but expresses the opinion that a modification of certain recommendations may be required, and predicts inevitable criticisms from many quarters.

The paper adds that the British Government are definitely committed to going forward. There can be no question of any return to the old autocracy or any trial of the methods adopted in Russia and Italy.

"The Times" points out that the keynote of the report is the conviction that responsible government, whether at the centre or in the provinces, must rest on a far broader basis than hitherto.

LOUD-SPEAKER POLITICS.

The "Morning Post" adopts a tone of scathing satire. "Poor India—willing or unwilling,—politics are to be dinned into her ears with loud speakers."

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—An air of unreality is given by the whole report by the omission of all consideration of the communal problem. All the committee's work will go for nothing unless and until the problem is solved.—Reuter.

LEST WE FORGET

Mussolini's Homage To Anita Garibaldi

ROME, June 2.

Surrounded by his Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps, Signor Mussolini walked in rain behind the ashes of Anita Garibaldi, who died near Ravenna and was buried in the sands without a coffin while Garibaldi, with a price on his head, was escaping from Italy.

She was a Brazilian Amazon who shared all the Liberator's dangers and privations. Her ashes were laid at the base of the patriot's statue on the Janiculum, which will be unveiled by the Queen of Italy on Saturday.

ANTI-BRITISH DISPLAY

ITALIAN STUDENTS' FEELING OVER MALTA

LONDON, June 2.

Milan.—Anti-British demonstrations occurred here at a fashionable social rendezvous known as the "Little Bar." University students raided the bar shouting "Down with foreigners. We are not in Malta. Here we want the Italian language" and tore down the electric sign.

They substituted the "Piccolo" for "Little" but could not find the Italian equivalent for the word "Bar."

Police prevented further damage. The incident is generally deplored.—Reuter.

WITHDRAW ORDINANCES

Ahmednagar's Appeal To Govt.

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, June 1.

A meeting was held in the Bagde Theatre yesterday and an institution called the "Advance League" has been formed for the District. Sjt. Haribhau Parkhe, pleader, presided and several speakers addressed the meeting.

A resolution was passed appealing to the Government to withdraw the Ordinances.

ARMS AND THE YOUTH

Republican Threat Of War In Irish Senate

SECOND READING OF OATH BILL

DUBLIN, June 2.

The Senate has passed the second reading of the Oath Bill by 21 votes to eight.

During the debate Mr. De Valera listened for hours to attacks on the bill which one Senator described as "foolish and futile mockery and delusion."

On the contrary, Senator Quirke, formerly a prominent member of the Irish Republican Army, declared that if the Senators voted against the bill, they would be disturbers of the public peace. If Irishmen were going to be kept from their national rights, he would not hesitate to tell youngmen to rearm themselves for the battle.

BREACH OF TREATY

Senator Johnston warmly supported the bill, which, he declared, did not violate the treaty with Britain in letter or in the spirit in which the treaty was interpreted. He criticised Mr. De Valera, however, for not first approaching the Senate and the Dail for the expression of their views.

Senator Ofarrell said, he believed, the bill to be a breach of the treaty. A satisfactory agreement could, he believed, have been reached through negotiations and the failure to enter upon such negotiations was a sign of weakness.

Irish Budget Passed

The Dail has approved of the Budget financial resolution and amendments by 64 votes to 53.

Among the striking proposals of the resolution enlarged entertainment tax to include dances, outdoor sports and horse and grey-hound racing also a levy of 25 per cent on hospital's share of the proceeds of sweepstakes, drawn after March 1, 1932, which is estimated to yield £650,000.

Income-tax is raised from 3|6d. to 5s. 0d. in the pound and surtax increased to yield an additional £77,000.

The additional tax imposed in October on sugar and composite goods is replaced by a tax of 4d. a pound on tea, but the sugar duty is reduced by 1|2d. a pound.

A tax of 3-1|2d. imposed on certain imported newspapers and periodicals with an Imperial preference of 1d. a copy.

Tobacco duties are increased to 1|2d. a pound with a rebate of 7d. a pound on unmanufactured tobacco received by Irish manufacturers.
—B. O. W.

NEW PEERS AND BARONS

British Birthday Honours

LONDON, June 2.

The birthday Honours List, issued to-night includes six new peers. Lord Buckmaster is raised to the Viscounty.

The new barons are Sir Arthur Churchman, Sir Robert Hutchison and Sir Frederick William Lewis and also Mr. David Davies of Montgomeryshire, Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone and Mr. James Fitzalan Hope.

Six new baronetcies include Major-General Walter Joseph Scott on the occasion of the Scott Centenary to enable the fulfilment of the novelist's wish that his line should be perpetuated.

The Dame Grand Cross of the Empire has been conferred on Lady Baden-Powell.

The Duke of York has been appointed Major-General.

The Duke of Gloucester is awarded the Royal Victorian Chain.

A knighthood is conferred on the Australian airman Kingsford Smith. Mr. E. V. Lucas is made a Companion of Honour.

Sir George Jeffreys and Mr. Henry Ap Rhys Price have been made Knights Commanders of the Order of Bath.

Sir Clive Wigram is made a Knight (Grand Cross) of the Royal Victorian Order.

Mr. John William Oldfield of Ceylon is made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE VICEROY TO VISIT POONA IN AUGUST

POONA, June 2.

It is reported that the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon will arrive in Poona on a short visit on Saturday August 13. The arrival will be public.—A.P.

OIL MARKETS

NEW YORK, June 2.

Hopes of stabilisation of the world oil markets have vanished with the announcement that the International Oil Conference has not been able to agree. Further conferences will not be held.—Reuter.

COAL MINES BILL PASSED

LONDON, June 3.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Coal Mines Bill by 291 votes to 52.—Reuter.

CROWN BOWS TO MITRE

Malta Premier Apologises To Bishops

MALTA, June 3.

An unreserved apology to the bishops by Lord Strickland for his antagonism towards the authority of the Church has suddenly and dramatically ended the dispute between Church and State. As a result of the apology the bishops have withdrawn the pastoral letter, issued in May, 1930, enjoining the electorate not to vote for Lord Strickland's party.—Reuter.

THE OAKS

LONDON, June 3.

In the Oaks which will be run to-day, Centeno, Soloist, Fickle and Sundergrain have been scratched.—Reuter.

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